THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 985. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

THE ELECTION.

LATEST RETURNS.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY MAJORITIES.

Clark over Seymour.		Seymour over Clark.	
Allegany	800	New-York	14561
Broome	1485	Albany	1611
Cattaraugus	1198	Chemung	145
Cayuga	1421	Delaware	77
Chautauque	1269	Erie	2523
Chenango	1597	Green	350
Columbia	29	Herkimer	600
*Cortland	1200	Kings	3189
Clinton	330	Lewis	25
Dutchess	260	Oneida	321
*Essex	700	Otsego	1937
Franklin	100	Putnam	136
Fulton and Ham.	600	Queens	308
Genesee	884	Rensselaer	73
Jefferson	807	Richmond	189
Livingston	835	Suffolk	65
Montgomery	170	Steuben	367
Madison	331	Tioga	17
Monroe	543	*Westchester	700
Niagara	1299		
Onondaga	150	Total	27,113
Ontario	1351		
Orange	504		
Oswego	1232		
Orleans	960		
Rockland	8		
St. Lawrence	1162		
Saratoga	927		
Schenectady	300		
Seneca	89		
Schoharie	800		
Sullivan	175		
Tompkins	420		
Ulster	200		
Washington	1500		
Warren	263		
Wayne	1624		
Wyoming	859		
Yates	707		
Total	27,392	Clark ahead	279

* REMARKS.—The actual returns, thus far, from Essex give CLARK 920, with four towns to hear from. But we cut down the figure of yesterday to 700 as rumored, on the authority of the County Clerk, from Troy. The Cortland 1,200 majority is retained by the Albany *Evening Journal* of last night, but reduced one half by the *Atlas*. The majority for SEYMOUR in Herkimer is cut down by the telegraph to 500 or 600. The Westchester majority for SEYMOUR, we learn from a gentleman resident in the county, will not exceed 800 or 900. Our table allows 700. The figure of yesterday, 1,900, is certainly too high. The Albany mail and our telegraphic dispatches last night, make small corrections in favor of CLARK in Livingston, Yates and Rensselaer, and against him in Saratoga, Clinton and Steuben, to which our table is conformed. *The Evening Journal* retaining 1,000 for SEYMOUR in Westchester and 900 in Herkimer, remarks as follows:

WHO IS GOVERNOR?—We are still unable to answer this question, although, according to our table, prepared with as much care as possible, SEYMOUR stands [illegible] ahead.

To reach this result, we concede to him all that is claimed for him in Chemung, *Herkimer* and *Westchester*, while we claim nothing more than we have hitherto done for CLARK in Allegany, Rensselaer or Washington.

There are one or more towns and election districts *to be heard from in at least one-third of the counties*, so that it appears still necessary to have the official canvass to decide the question, although we deem the chances in favor of SEYMOUR.

The Election.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Nov. 13.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.—[Official.]—The vote for Governor is as follows: Ullmann, 2,673; Clark, 1,991; Seymour, 1,126; Bronson, 462. For Lieut. Governor, Scroggs has received 2,041; Raymond, 2,119; Ludlow, 926; Ford, 518.

TROY, Monday, Nov. 13.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.—[Official.]—In this County, on the vote for Governor, Seymour has 3,801; Clark, 3,741; Ullmann, 3,277; Bronson, 480. On the vote for Lieut. Governor, Ludlow has 2,573; Raymond, 3,762; Scroggs, 3,033; Ford, 661.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Nov. 13.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Clark's majority in this County, over Seymour, is 260.

UTICA, Monday, Nov. 13.

The complete returns of Herkimer County are not yet in, but it is estimated that Seymour's majority will be between five and six hundred.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 13.

The County Clerk informs us that at the time he closed his office, six o'clock this evening, the official returns of but three towns out of the twenty-six in this County had been received.

The Election—Latest from Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 13—11 P. M.

The *Argus* foots up the votes for Governor down to the present moment as follows: BRONSON, 26,445; ULLMANN, 109,696; CLARK, 126,803; SEYMOUR, 127,823.

The Counties of Fulton and Hamilton, Schenectady and Tompkins, and also 117 towns in the other Counties not included.

The *Register* foots up: CLARK, 124,968; SEYMOUR, 124,719; ULLMANN, 105,409; BRONSON, 25,560.

STILL LATER RETURNS.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 13.

The latest footings of the *Argus* on the vote for Governor in the State are as follows: Clark, 129,106; Seymour, 128,732.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties, it is estimated, will give 600 majority for Clark; Schenectady County 300, and Tompkins County 450. These added will give Clark 1,709 majority.

ALBANY COUNTY.—[Semi-Official.]—Clark, 4,812; Seymour, 5,456; Ullmann, 4,768; Bronson, 849.

UTICA, Monday, Nov. 13.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—[Official.]—Clark, 3,822; Seymour, 1,340; Bronson, 1,030; Ullmann, 900.

Dutchess County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I did not telegraph you last evening, for the reason that I could not ascertain the vote for Governor in this County; the result of the vote is not known in this place. The Board of Canvassers meet on Monday, and the official canvass will then be known. The best informed persons here think that CLARK's majority will be from 200 to 400 in the County.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

GREAT KNOW-NOTHING VICTORY.

Gardner Elected Governor—Know-Nothings Triumphant in the Legislature and Congress.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 13.

A heavy and almost uninterrupted rain storm has continued here for the last fifty-six hours, and throughout the election to-day.

The polls opened at 7 o'clock in the morning and closed at 4 in the afternoon. Before the hour of opening the Know-Nothings rallied in full force at all the Ward rooms, and wherever there was a vacancy in the list of Ward officers they promptly voted in their previously selected substitutes. During the morning there was a large preponderance of Know-Nothing ballots cast, but towards noon the other parties partially rallied, though not in sufficient force to prevent a decided defeat.

So far there is but one complexion to the result of the election.

For Congress—DEWITT in the Ninth District, BURLINGTON in the Second, and DAVIS in the Sixth, all classed as Know-Nothings, are elected. DAMRELL, elected in the Third Congressional District, is the Know-Nothing and Republican candidate. COMINS, elected in the Fourth District, nominated by the Know-Nothings, was personally a Free-Soiler in politics.

BURLINGAME elected in the Fifth District by the Know-Nothings, was also originally a Free-Soiler. DAVIS, in the Sixth District, was a Democrat before he joined the Know-Nothings. BANKS, in the Seventh District, was a Democrat, and received his nomination from the Know-Nothings. KNAPP, in the Eighth District, was Free-Soil prior to receiving a nomination from the Know-Nothings. Also, DEWITT, elected in the Ninth District. BUFFINGTON, elected in the Second District, was originally a Whig.

There is no report from the First District, where the Whigs may possibly reelect ELIOT, on account of the personal unpopularity of the Know-Nothing candidate. The Tenth and Eleventh Districts are in the western part of the State, and are yet to be heard from.

Boston elects *forty-four* Know-Nothing representatives to the State Legislature, and *six* Senators—the full ticket.

Lowell elects *ten* Know-Nothing *representatives*. Lawrence gives GARDNER 1,135, and all other candidates 312.

From present appearances GARDNER is chosen Governor by the people.

SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.—The enthusiastic Know-Nothings are *now rejoicing in their success*. While the rain was falling in torrents they formed in procession in large numbers and proceeded to the residence of Mr. GARDNER, to pay him a visit, where they made the air ring again with exulting cheers of victory.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Nov. 13. }

The Know-Nothings have swept the State high and dry. In some places they have swallowed up all parties, carrying most of the *Free-Soil* and many of the Whig *strongholds*. The majority of their representatives elected seem to be Whigs, and all are Whigs or Republicans.

The Administration is nowhere, and the old parties are licked up root and branch.

Seventy-five towns heard from do not give a single Whig representative. The returns from the Eighth Congressional District indicate the election of KNAPP, Know-Nothing, over the present Whig member, and also of DAVIS, Know-Nothing, in the Sixth over UPHAM, the present Whig member.

The Know-Nothings have elected six Senators in Suffolk, six in Middlesex, five in Essex, three in Norfolk, two in Plymouth, and probably five in Worcester—not a Whig elected.

For the House, the election of one hundred and *sixty Know-Nothing Representatives* has been heard from, without the election of a solitary Whig or Democrat.

There is considerable *excitement manifested in* the city at the result. Fireworks are being discharged *from the Bee* and *Traveller offices*, and large crowds are collected in State-street discussing in the best of humor and good feeling, the turn that things have taken.

Returns of the Massachusetts Election.

The following table embraces all the returns from towns in Massachusetts that have reached us:—they show a *very heavy majority for Gardner*, the Know-Nothing candidate:

Towns.	*Know-Nothing.* Gardner.	*Whig.* Washburn.	*Democrat.* Bishop.	*Free-Soil.* Wilson.
Boston	7790	4163	1212	365
Southbridge	380	32	108	12
Taunton	1203	226	131	11
Abington	641	120	48	74
Somerville	361	114	58	—
Salem	1076	778	82	26
West Cambridge	333	[illegible]	—	—
Braintree	339	74	41	30
Hopkinton	338	30	54	13
East Salisbury	380	49	19	20
Lawrence	1135	—	—	—
Lowell	2848	202	—	66
Roxbury	1635	511	279	14
Haverhill	730	150	91	3
Woburn	489	60	59	20
Fitchburg	605	181	140	60
Newburyport	500 maj.	—	—	—
Milford	300 maj.	—	—	—
Foxboro	300 maj.	—	—	—
Hingham	120 maj.	—	—	—
Winchester	1880	415	515	243
Totals	23,241	7,710	2,796	978

The above results are a specimen of the returns, so far as received.

GARDNER's election by the people is considered sure.

It is conceded on all sides that the Know-Nothings have made a clean sweep of the State.

The President and the Governor of Utah.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1854.

The President still suspends the appointment of a successor to BRIGHAM YOUNG. There is undoubtedly a good reason for this. I hazard little in saying that the President has determined to make the issue with the Mormons, to see at once whether they intend to maintain the attitude of defiance to the Federal authority which their present Governor and Spiritual leader has assumed for them. YOUNG certainly will not be reappointed, and ought not to be. If his successor is to have a struggle with the people of Utah, it is better that he should go out armed with all the moral power of the Government possible; and to this end probably, he will not be appointed until the Senate is in session to confirm the nomination at once. A rare combination of wisdom, firmness and courage will be indispensable to the successful nominee for this important station. S.

Suicide—Run on the Exchange Bank of Selden, Withers & Co.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 13.

CHAS. W. STEWART, an officer of the House of Representatives, committed suicide last evening in the Speaker's room at the Capitol, by taking poison.

Much excitement exists in this City in regard to the Exchange Bank of Messrs. SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., a heavy run on them having commenced this morning.

From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 13.

The New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. They contain Galveston dates to the 5th inst.

The Austin *Times* states that the Secretary of War had countermanded the mustering of State Rangers, but the Governor had, nevertheless, determined to muster the Companies at the expense of the United States.

A Company of Dragoons had an encounter with some Indians, in which they lost seven men and all their horses.

General HOUSTON was organizing the Know-Nothing party throughout the State.

The Galveston *Times* of the 5th, says that Major EMORY and party had left San Antonio to enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned them as United States Commissioners.

The same paper remarks that General PELHAM, Surveyor-General of Mexico, passed through that city on the day previous, for the field of his operations.

A New Know-Nothing Paper.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 13.

The *Washington Organ*, a new Know-Nothing paper, made its first issue this afternoon, manifesting considerable enterprise and talent.

Row Between a Catholic Priest and his Congregation.

UTICA, Monday, Nov. 13.

A row took place yesterday in the German Catholic Church of this City, growing out of a difficulty between the priest and the St. Joseph's Society, concerning a banner. Legal measures had been resorted to which had resulted *in favor of* the Society, and the priest, not relishing the decision which had been rendered against him, stated yesterday from his pulpit that there *were thieves* and liars present, and that he could not proceed with the services of the church until they left. He then withdrew, when a fight followed among the congregation. Four of the sisters were arrested and held to bail.

Another Bank Failure.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 13.

The Farmers' Joint-Stock Bank bills are not redeemed at the Agency in this city. The Bank closed its doors this morning, causing great excitement, as a large amount of its circulation is held here. It is the general impression that M. B. SHERWOOD will fully redeem the notes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A card was published in the Commercial *Advertiser* of this City this afternoon, signed by persons interested in the joint stock of the Bank, saying that the bills will be *fully redeemed in real estate* or other property at fair prices.

Western Bank Difficulties.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 13.

The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of this city closed to-day.

The bills of the Napersville Bank and the Bank of Elgin were refused here to-day.

Departure of the Steamship Cahawba from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The steamship Cahawba sailed from here to-day for New-York, via Havana, with $14,900 in specie and 600 bales of cotton on board.

Four Eastern mails have arrived to-day.

Arrival of the Steamer Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The United States Mail steamship, *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived at her wharf here at 10 o'clock last (Friday) night.

Defaulting Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 13.

ROBERT G. SIMPSON, the defaulting County Treasurer, gave himself up to-day for trial. The amount of his defalcation was paid on Saturday.

The Weather in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 13.

The storm is apparently now over, and the weather is getting clear. The wind is from the Northwest.

Cincinnati Money Market, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 11.

We have no change to notice in Monetary Affairs in this City. Eastern Exchange is at 1@1½ ℘ cent. premium.

Considerable rain has fallen here, but not sufficient to raise *the river*.

Freshets in Pennsylvania.

EASTON, Monday, Nov. 13.

A freshet has occurred in the Lehigh, the water rising to the extent of 2½ feet; it is now, however, receding. In the Delaware River, the water has risen 5 feet, and it is still rising.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 13.

A break occurred this afternoon in the Erie Canal, two miles west of this place, which will interrupt navigation *for two or three days*.

FROM MEXICO.

Escape of an American From Imprisonment in Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ACAPULCO, MEXICO, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Captain H. STORKER, bearer of dispatches from the United States Legation in Mexico, having effected his escape, arrived at this port on the 30th ultimo with his party, which consisted of a THOS. VOZAN and his wife, American *citizens*. From all that I am able to learn, their sufferings have been very great, having been imprisoned, and escaping from almost every town through which they passed.

The blockade is still off the harbor. As yet they have, by accident, been unable to bring our steamers to. Their orders are imperative under penalty of death, to permit no vessels to enter the port. Should they fire into our mail steamers again, after Captain DORWIN's letter, the sequel may prove them a lesson.

Colonel ENCARNACION ALVEREZ, son of the General, is at the head of 600 "Guerillas" on the frontier. He has already captured 2,500 head of cattle from the Government forces and taken a number of prisoners.

The General has issued an address to the soldiers of the "South," which is full of valor, patriotism and hatred of tyranny; and to those who take an interest in such matters, is an address worthy the Chieftain of the Revolution.

SANTA ANNA's Commissioners appointed to sell the property of those engaged in the revolution, appears to have proven an abortive attempt to raise the "wind," as they were unable to find a single purchaser when General VALLERIAL's property, near the city of Mexico, was put up at auction.

It is expected that SANTA ANNA will, now that the rainy season is nearly over, make a second demonstration on this place. It is to be hoped something may be shortly done to reduce the price of the ordinary necessaries of life, which are most exorbitant, and supply the city with flour, there not being a pound in the place.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE!

WRECK OF THE SHIP NEW ERA OF BREMEN.

Seventy-five Bodies Washed Ashore near Long Branch.

Probable Loss of 300 Lives.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Monday, Nov. 13.

The ship *New Era*, of Bath, Me., from Bremen, bound to New-York, with about 380 passengers on board, consigned to G. C. DUNCAN, went ashore last night in a dense fog, off Deal, on the Jersey shore, and will probably prove a total wreck.

SECOND DISPATCH.

DEAL BEACH, Monday, Nov. 13—1 P. M.

The ship *New Era* will be a total loss. The Captain (HENRY) and some twenty passengers are saved. The *New Era* sailed from Bremerhaven on the 28th September. The sea is high and the weather foggy. The ship lies broadside to the sea, and every exertion possible is being made to save more of the passengers.

THIRD DISPATCH.

SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.—The ship remains in the same position as before reported, broadside to the sea which runs mountains high, and renders it impossible for the tug-boats to render any assistance. The sea is breaking over the wreck, and before dusk we could see every available space in the rigging filled with probably some two hundred persons. Not less probably than seventy-five have already been washed overboard, and from present indications a great many more will be hurled into the sea before any effectual assistance can be rendered.

All of the balls at the station were shot over the ship without being able to send a line on board *from the shore, except in one case, when a life-boat* was immediately sent out to the wreck, and Capt HENRY and *eight or ten others got into it, but it* was instantly capsized, and turned completely over twice. Captain HENRY and four others clung to the boat, and succeeded in reaching the shore. Unfortunately, at the time the life-boat capsized, the cable from the shore to the ship gave way, and there was then no remedy but to send to another station and procure more balls, for the purpose of throwing another line over the wreck; and not an instant was lost in sending to the nearest life-boat station for this purpose.

The ship is a perfect wreck, and there is not the least hope of saving anything.

Should the heavy sea continue during the night, it is scarcely possible that more than a *very few of* the passengers, now on board or holding on to the *rigging can be saved, and it is not at all improbable* that every soul will be washed overboard before daylight.

All the passengers are Dutch or German, and as *there is no one here who understands their* language, we are unable to obtain from those who have reached the shore any information in regard to the condition of things on board, which undoubtedly is bad enough.

Capt. HENRY is active and energetic in efforts to extend relief to his suffering passengers and crew.

The ship was on this morning at about 7 o'clock in a dense fog.

[A later dispatch states that the ship was settling, and at 8 o'clock was nearly level with the sea, which was then making a clean breach over her, and it was not thought possible that the passengers could hold on much longer. A second line had been thrown from the shore across the deck of the ship, but the passengers did not appear to have been too much exhausted to avail themselves of it, and when the last messenger left the scene of the disaster, the general opinion was that the ship must go to pieces very speedily, and in this case probably every soul on board would be lost.]

Another Account.

ON BOARD STEAMBOAT ACHILLES, }
NEAR LONG BRANCH, Monday, Nov. 13, 8 P. M. }

The news of the wreck of the *New Era*, ashore *at Long Branch*, reached me about 8 o'clock this morning by telegraph, and I immediately conveyed the intelligence to Capt. REYNOLDS, of the steam-tug *Achilles*, who was then lying-to off the Hook. While waiting our answer from W. R. JONES, as to whether he should proceed at once to the wreck, or go to the City for the wrecking-schooners, a message came from Mr. MORRIS, at Long Branch that the ship ashore had three hundred and sixty passengers on board, and was fast breaking up. Upon this, Captain R. decided to go at once to the scene of the wreck, to cooperate with those already on the spot in saving life. We left the Hook at 9½ o'clock, in a dense *fog* and southerly wind, which raised a very heavy head-swell. The fog, however, so increased in density as to render it impossible to discern objects further than the vessel's length, much less *to keep* sight of the shore at a safe distance, or see objects near it. We, however, kept on, until we must have been within a short distance of where the wreck lay, but as it was impossible to see or do anything, Capt. R., after waiting some time, put the vessel's head again to the northward. When opposite the Highlands, the fog suddenly lighted up, so that the land could be distinctly seen; and we again steered to the southward, in search of the wreck. About 3 o'clock we came in sight of her, lying broadside to the beach, heading to the southward, with her fore, main and mizen topsails close-reefed still standing. On reaching her, she proved to be level with the water and full, and the swell breaking in heavy surges across her decks. We had already passed many pieces of the wreck, and half a mile further on we saw the body of a little child, apparently about four or five years old, and in quick succession also that of a man, stripped of clothing, and others with clothes on—four or five bodies in all. As we approached the wreck, so as to get a nearer view, a most harrowing spectacle met the eyes. The jib-boom, rigging and top of the ship, fore and aft, were filled with human beings, closely packed together, and clinging to each other and to the ropes, while the sea surged to and fro with each returning wave, which broke into spray far into the rigging and over the ship, drenching and suffocating the passengers, while the poor creatures filled the air with the most soul-harrowing and pitiful *entreaties for assistance*. On the beach were some two hundred persons, gathered in groups, apparently consulting as to how to act, while others sat leisurely upon the gunwhale of the boats, which the heavy surf rendered it certain destruction to launch. We saw several boats upon the shore apparently well adapted for the purpose, and a crowd of persons dragging a long life-boat towards the beach, where it was left, and no further attempt was made to launch it. We saw no line from the ship to the shore, and no life-car. From the fact that what appeared the ship's boat was lying on the beach, we judged the officers and crew, or most of them, must have landed or been thrown ashore in her. The tide was now about at its full—the wind had died away, and a slight breeze sprung up from off shore, which greatly increased our hopes that the swell would go down with the tide, and make it possible for the boats to be launched from shore. As to ourselves, we found we could do nothing. The steamer, which is employed expressly by the underwriters, to render assistance to vessels ashore, has not the sign of a surf-boat on board—nothing but two miserable yawls, both of which would scarcely float the vessel's crew, were the sinking, and one of them could not float itself if put overboard. Not a spar, line, or life-preserver—not a piece of cork big enough to float a drowning dog. By 4½ o'clock the swell had so much subsided that every passenger could have been rescued had there been a surf-boat on board, and there was not a man, from the fireman to the pilot and captain, who would not have rejoiced at the opportunity of snatching the poor sufferers from death had they the means of doing it. By whose neglect is it that these steamboats are not provided with surf-boats for such dreadful emergencies as this? Still hoping for a movement toward launching the boats from shore, we continued painful spectators of the scene, ringing our bell to encourage them, and beckoning to those on the shore to launch the boats. When our wheels were put in motion to adjust the position of the steamer, the passengers, apparently fearing we were about to leave them, would rend the air with imploring cries, while others tolled the ship's bell, the sounds of which were borne to us above the wailings of the surf that swept over the ship. We were near enough to distinctly see women holding their little ones with one hand, while the other, bleached by the spray, clung with a death grip to the ratlines on which they stood. One or two in the mizzen rigging having on but a shirt. On the forecastle there stood a few moments ago a group of four clinging to the stay, but they are now gone—a heavy swell has probably swept them away. Men have been seen to fall from the jib-boom into the surf.

Thus we have looked on, unable to approach the ship. Capt. REYNOLDS twice hailed those on the shore and asked them to launch the boats, as the surf, to us, seemed to be now sufficiently smooth to do so on the lee side of the ship. Finding that we could do nothing, and as the sun went down, seeing the boats hauled back upon the beach, we left to procure the life-boats, making signals to the wreck that we would return immediately. Meantime the *Leviathan* also arrived opposite the wreck, but like ourselves had no boats to render any assistance. On our way up we soon met the *Hector*, having in tow a wrecking schooner, in charge of Mr. BOWNE, and with him we went back to the wreck. On reaching it, Capt. BOWNE informed us that although he had boats, he had not two men who could pull an oar, and asking if any on board *would go with him in the boat*. I replied, "Here is one," and Mr. HASKELL volunteered to do the same. Capt. REYNOLDS then informed Capt. BOWNE that he could get men *to man his life-boat* by coming alongside of the *Achilles*. We then made preparations to join Captain BOWNE, but to our surprise he pulled away from us toward the ship, leaving word for the *Achilles* to return to the City. Thus a large and powerful boat, with plenty of accommodations for the rescued passengers, was sent to town, and the *Hector*, a comparatively slow and unwieldy boat, is retained.

At 6 o'clock, when we left the wreck, the wind was blowing fresh from the southward, and it was *thought would soon reduce the swell, but with the* darkness to contend with, and short-handed, it must be *impossible to take off the passengers*, and many more must inevitably perish from exposure during the *dreary darkness* that has now closed over them.

ELIAS SMITH,

Of the News Yacht of the Associated Press.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGES.

One Man Nearly Killed.

Yesterday morning, PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN *alias* "Paragon," was arrested by officer EVANS of the Fifth Ward, upon the authority of a *warrant issued by Judge STUART*, on a charge of attempting to take the life of SMITH LEYCROFT on the night prior to the election. The affair occurred at the corner of Greenwich and Spring-streets, and, from the evidence given in the case, seems to have been caused by a dispute in reference to "electioneering *services*" rendered by the accused. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

A man named JAMES MOONEY made a complaint yesterday against four men, who he alleges knocked him down, and one of them bit off his nose. The parties were arrested by officers LORD and GORDON and committed to answer.

NEW CITY HALL.

The Council Report Set Aside—The City Hall in One Building—Martin E. Thompson's Plan Recommended.

The following report was presented to the Board of Aldermen last evening:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the annexed Report and accompanying papers from the Board of Councilmen, with plans and specifications for the construction of a New City Hall, respectfully REPORT:

That the subject referred to them has received their earnest and continued attention.

After examining in detail the plans and specifications *adopted by the Board of Councilmen*, together with other plans submitted to them, your Committee consulted the officers and judges of the different Courts, including the United States Courts, and also the Heads of Departments, as to their respective wants, and the merits of the different plans were thoroughly discussed, after being explained by the architects.

Having procured all the information relative to this matter that could possibly influence their decision, your Committee have come to the conclusion that the plans and specifications recommended by the Board of Councilmen should not be adopted; as a building erected in accordance therewith, in the opinion of your Committee, would not furnish the kind nor the quantity of room required for the present wants of the City—much less its wants when it shall have attained that future greatness towards which it is so rapidly and prosperously hastening.

Of the many plans and specifications presented for their consideration, those of Martin E. Thompson are, in the opinion of your Committee, the most appropriate and best suited for the purpose for which they are designed—a New City Hall—and for a particular description of which, your Committee would refer to the annexed specifications drawn by Mr. Thompson.

A building erected in accordance with these plans will not only be an ornament to the City, but will fully satisfy the requirements of the various Heads of Departments and the new Courts, together with the United States Courts, which have applied for a portion of the New City Hall to be reserved for their own use.

Another advantage to be derived from these plans is that said new building will be connected with the present City Hall, and carried up in the same style of architecture at the same height, which will give the whole structure a uniform and pleasing appearance—in this respect, as your Committee are convinced, according with the views and wishes of the community at large.

An objection may be made against these plans and specifications offered by Mr. Thompson that they were not presented in the proper time called for by the advertisement, and therefore ought not to be received; but your Committee would state in regard to this, that said plans were sent in according to the terms of the advertisement, but through some mistake, were taken to the office of the Clerk of the Common Council instead of the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, and submit the following resolutions, as the result of their deliberations, after a very patient and protracted examination and discussion of the whole subject, viz.:

Resolved, That the plans and specifications made by Martin E. Thompson be approved as No. 1, those of Field & Correja as No. 2, those of J. B. Burke as No. 3, and that the said parties respectively be awarded the premiums as follows, viz.:

For No. 1.........[illegible]
For No. 2.........[illegible]
For No. 3.........[illegible]

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to apply to the Legislature at its next session, for the passage of an act authorizing the Common Council to appoint three Commissioners to take the control and superintendence of the erection of the new City Hall. Signed,

WM. TUCKER,
PETER P. VOORHIS,
RICHARD MOTT,
Special Committee on new City Hall.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen—Monday, Nov. 13.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Offal Contract with Wm. B. Reynolds, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The Committee report that immediately after their appointment they met Mr. Reynolds and endeavored to negotiate with him in reference to his claim. He insisted that there was due to him for services already rendered, under his contract over $[illegible]; that his contract had yet nearly two and a half years to run, and that the City authorities had all frequently ratified the contract, by their action at different times, and that they were now precluded from objecting its illegality in the first instance.

The Committee refused to accede to this claim in any respect, and insisted that, on their part, under no circumstances would the city be obliged to pay upon any other basis than what it could be proved the services that had been rendered were actually worth. The Committee agreed with the Comptroller in admitting there was due him $30,238 80, and refused to pay him anything unless he would surrender his contract and release the City from any other claim under it. After much negotiation with him, the Committee finally compromised the matter with Mr. Reynolds, and made the settlement with him, which is mentioned by the Comptroller in his communication of the 18th of October, inst. That compromise was carried out by the Comptroller and Mr. Reynolds, and rendered to him the contract, which was thereupon cancelled. In the meantime, however, though Mr. Reynolds has released the City from the contract, the City has not released him, nor is there any officer empowered to do so without the authority of the Common Council. The Committee therefore recommend that such settlement be approved, and the Comptroller be authorized to execute the proper release.

It now becomes necessary that provision be at once made for removing from the City the nuisances provided for in that contract, and providing for their removal in the meantime.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the City Inspector be directed to advertise forthwith for proposals for a new contract, and that before making the same they submit to the Common Council a *specification of the services to be provided* for in such new contract, and that until such new *contract be made and be ready for operation*, the City Inspector be directed to provide for the removal of such nuisances in *the most economical* manner which may be within his power.

The Committee find one serious difficulty in carrying into effect this part of their recommendation, and that is to provide a suitable place to which to carry the *offensive* matter from the City.

Barren Island, hitherto used by Mr. Reynolds in the performance of his contract, is the only place within a *convenient* distance that can be used for this purpose without offending the adjacent inhabitants, and without the complaints and contentions which would grow out of using any other locality known to the Committee.

Mr. Reynolds has a lease of that Island for some years yet to run and has fixed upon such lands buildings, roads, and dock, convenient for this purpose. A part of the settlement with him was that he should retain the use of the works provided by him for executing his contract to the City at a fair valuation. The Committee deem it highly necessary to purchase it from him, and at the same *time to save* the City all *expense*, on that account, to provide that the new contractor shall take this property from the City at the price at which it shall be valued to them.

To carry out these views the Committee present resolutions embodying the above views, which they recommended for adoption.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Report of the Special Committee, accompanying a description of the plan for the building of the new City Hall, came before the Board and was ordered to be printed. It will be found elsewhere.

Feverelly Convicted of Arson.

The elder FEVERELLY was yesterday convicted in the Court of *Sessions*, of an attempt to fire his store in Front-street. Sentence was deferred, and exceptions will be taken. FEVERELLY's young brother, who is only fifteen years of age, will probably escape with little or no punishment. The *penalty for attempt at arson* is five years in State Prison,—or half the usual term of imprisonment.

The Western Farm League.

Another public meeting of the Western Farm League Society was held at No. 100 Bowery last evening. There was a large attendance. THOMAS W. FIELD, Esq., presided. The President stated the objects of the organization at some length, and several additional names were added to the list of those proposing to settle in the State of *Iowa*.

New-York County Medical Society.

A quorum not being present at the Anniversary of this Society, called for last evening, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on the evening of the 7th December next.

☞ The Jamison Light Guards passed our office yesterday, on their return from their first annual target excursion. The company numbered 40 muskets, and was commanded by Capt. JOHN T. HURD. The invited guests were conveyed to and *from South Ferry in an omnibus, with eight horses* dressed for the occasion.

☞ Bishop SIMPSON, and other distinguished Clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will address the Juvenile Missionary Society, in Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, SIX O'CLOCK A. M.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Shortest Passage Ever Made from Central America—Only 26 Days and 13 Hours from San Francisco.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this morning, in 8 days and 19 hours from San Juan, with 446 passengers and $364,405 on freight from San Francisco per steamer *Sierra Nevada*, [illegible] hours being much the shortest passage ever made between the two cities. Nothing of importance has transpired in California since the sailing of the last steamer.

The *Northern Light* arrived at San Juan on the morning of the 7th. The transit from ship to ship was made in about thirty-one hours, the river being high and the country healthy.

[illegible]

The Royal mail steamer *Dee* left San Juan for Chagres and Porto Bello, with the mails, on the evening of the 6th inst.

[illegible]

Specie List.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	[illegible]
Adams & Co.	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

FRANCE.

Designs of the Allies Against the United States.

Personal, Literary and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 9, 1854.

In July last I mentioned my belief that a portion of the allied Baltic squadron would be sent to take up its Winter quarters in the Cuban or Central American waters. It is not often that an opinion is verified by the event so remarkably as in this case. The vessels of war destined for this tropical service are already designated, and are to sail at once. You will have copied the admirable article from the London *Herald*, announcing the purpose of the Government. His Majesty of France has appointed a new commander to his Antilles squadron—giving it to a man of well-known energy—Rear-Admiral HERNOUX. You may depend upon it that, in the language of the *Morning Herald*, "we Yankees are to be kept in our shell," and that the *entente cordiale* which certain American papers declare to exist between the United States and Great Britain is entirely extinct, as far as the latter power is concerned. England and France are agreed to interfere in the Southward tendencies of the United States, and they have chosen this Winter to do it. Perhaps the fleets, whose operations were baffled by the imminence of ice, will be able to display a certain degree of efficiency in our pine-apple latitudes. I desire to reiterate a hope expressed six months ago, that the Allied fleets in the Euxine, and everywhere else, may be either destroyed by storm or disabled by Sebastopol—in the interest of America. Every American who desires that the arms of the Allies be crowned with success, virtually desires that a concentration of power unexampled in any age, and as far as appearances may guide us, inclined to view us with dislike, receive from victory in the East that impulse likely to urge them, and that success necessary to enable them to try their fortune in the West. England and France feared a disturbance of the balance of power; and immediately, by forming an alliance, disturbed, themselves, the existing balance, more than could have done fifty Russias dining, Thanksgivingly, upon fifty Turkeys. Why have we not the same right to deprecate this disturbance of balance, actually effected, that Great Britain and France had to deprecate a disturbance that was only threatened? I am not expressing an individual opinion, but one entertained by the majority of thinking Americans in Paris. The relieved fleets are to be sent to reinforce European interests in America, and though we shall neither be bombarded nor blockaded, we may be watched, cornered, perhaps entrapped, and certainly forced "to keep in our shell." Is this a desirable contingency?

A prominent event of the week has been the suit before the Civil Tribunal, brought by M. LEGOUVE, dramatic author, against M'lle RACHEL, for declining to play the principal character in his new tragedy of "Medea," after having accepted and rehearsed it. He claimed 40,000 francs damages if she did not consent to play it, or a fixation of damages, by the Court, for every day's delay in resuming the rehearsal. As the case has excited great interest, I give you a full abridgement of the accusation and the defence.

M. LEGOUVE's lawyer began by saying that in 1849, M'lle RACHEL's influence on the public had somewhat diminished, owing to a variety of causes. Her audiences were tired of the classic repertory, with whatever success she may have interpreted it. RACHEL felt the necessity of regaining her empire by undertaking the performance of modern heroines, with whom it might be possible to hold a certain degree of sympathy. At this period M. LEGOUVE had just finished, conjointly with M. SCRIBE, his drama of "Adrienne Lecouvreur." RACHEL accepted the character of *Adrienne*, studied and rehearsed it, and then declined playing it. M. SCRIBE was offended, and determined to transfer the play to the Gymnase and give the part to ROSE CHERI. M. LEGOUVE interposed, made peace and decided RACHEL to resume the play. She obtained a great success in its representation, and "Adrienne Lecouvreur" will keep possession of the stage.

Subsequently M. LEGOUVE wrote another drama entitled "Louise de Lignerolles." RACHEL accepted it, and achieved another triumph. She now invited the author to write her a tragedy for 1853, giving him eighteen months for the task. He chose the subject of "Medea," and as RACHEL doubted her strength at this period, he limited himself to three acts instead of five. RACHEL accepted the tragedy in August, 1853, and the Reading Committee of the Comedie Francaise accepted it afterwards *à corrections*, that is on condition of alterations. The suitor's advocate claimed that this verdict was brought about by RACHEL herself, who secretly wished to get rid of the tragedy, though she avowed herself satisfied with it. The third act was rewritten, and the rehearsals commenced. Three took place, and then there was a silence. RACHEL was indisposed. Her leave of absence was approaching, and it was soon announced that she was to spend it in Russia. She promised anew to play "Medea" on her return. M. LEGOUVE waited six months. On RACHEL's return she declared she could not risk her reputation and her seventeen years of success by undertaking a new character; that she should quit the stage in six months, and could not compromise the end of her career by attempting an untried tragedy.

Upon this, M. LEGOUVE sent her notice of his determination to prosecute. She replied that her sister was dying in the Pyrenees, that she was packing her trunks to go to her, that she hated lawsuits, and rather than perform a character by compulsion of [illegible], she would forget her disinclination to the play and perform it.

REBECCA FELIX died at Pau, and, as everybody knows, RACHEL was so much affected by her loss that she was with difficulty induced to resume her profession. Her prejudice against *Medea* increased to such an extent that she wrote to M. LEGOUVE the following lines: "I cannot really play *Medea*. The character is unsympathetic. I have accepted it, I know—I have rehearsed it even; but it does not suit my dramatic capabilities."

Upon this M. LEGOUVE sued, and his advocate asked for $8,000 damages.

M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE replied for M'lle RACHEL. She was perfectly willing that M. LEGOUVE should claim the merit of having reëstablished her renown by his drama of "Adrienne Lecouvreur." She was modest, and consented that all its success should be attributed to the author. He said that M'lle RACHEL was wrong in not having said "No," at once, upon the first reading of "Medea," instead of seeking to spare the author's self-love by accepting it; he acknowledged that she hoped the Comedie Française would refuse it. But it accepted it, requiring the rewriting of the third act. When it was read, after the change was effected, everybody was impressed with the belief it would fail, and upon studying it RACHEL became convinced that she should do herself great harm in attempting it. She felt that she could not make three acts of contemplated assassination acceptable. But she still hesitated to say the disagreeable truth to the author, whom she respected and esteemed, and it was not till after the death of her sister that she had the courage to say "I will not play your tragedy." An actor engaged upon the conditions that bind M'lle RACHEL—the right to choose her own characters—cannot be made a machine of. No one can say to her, you shall enact this and you shall perform that. She is not an ordinary stock actress, bound to play the characters cast to her by the manager. She is only bound by her own positive acceptance of a part. In this case, her lawyer maintained, she had never given any but hesitating consents and very unwilling compliance. The only arm her adversary could use against her was her half acquiescence and her almost extorted concession. He believed the Court would not under the circumstances compel the tragedienne to indemnify the author for having written an impossible part—one which the greatest artiste of the age, after repeated trials and every effort of zeal, declared she could not perform.

The Court took three days to make its decision, and finally condemned RACHEL to resume the rehearsal of the play, or for every day's delay after the time fixed by the Government, to pay 200 francs damages to the author. If she does not comply, within two months, she must pay the equivalent sum—12,000 francs—and then the Court will fix the damages for her final refusal to produce the tragedy. No damages are allowed for the delays thus far occasioned; but RACHEL is sentenced to the costs.

Mrs. WILLIAM PAYNE, of London, a guest of M'lle CRUVELLI, has brought a suit this week before the Court of Referees against M. ACHILLE FOULD, for having seized two trunks of hers, and a box belonging to her waiting maid, in the seizure of the prima donna's effects. It actually took two days to get MARGERY's wearing apparel out of the hands of His Majesty's Government. M'lle CRUVELLI has doubtless effected matrimony at Frankfort on the Maine, with M. LE VICOMTE DE VIGIER, of Paris. He has 150,000 francs a year; but his nobility dates only from the time of LOUIS PHILIPPE. He is a fine gentleman, famous for his linen and his equipages. The opera has made out its bill, which will consume the 100,000 francs seized at the cantatrice's banker's. It gives as an excuse for its rapacity, that it cannot now produce VERDI's new opera written for CRUVELLI, and that it must pay the maestro a large consequent indemnity.

The cholera has attacked Bordeaux, and the Mayor, to everybody's astonishment, did not quit his post. The *Memorial Bordelais*, however, insinuated that he was not quite up to his duties, and forthwith got a warning, countersigned by the Minister of the Interior!

Madame MARIE FONTENAY is soon to publish a work entitled *American Homes*, a series of tales illustrating New-York life in 1854. I have read several chapters, and can promise my countrymen, and especially my countrywomen, a volume of deserved severities, mingled, of course, with some unfair deductions. I cannot speak of the production as a whole, for I have only seen a part; but I can remember a number of opinions of the authoress upon American usages, morals and manners.

The life of a New-York business man is either that of a "brute or a mercenary." His face, clean shaved, resembles a [illegible]; his eye looks "figures and calculation." His person "smells of dollars."

American cookery has neither smell nor taste. The food of the country is so much boiled hay, straw and bran, without even a pinch of salt to season it.

Americans know no soup but oyster stew; they eat with their knives; break eggs into tumblers; esteem ham above truffled partridges and whisky above Bordeaux wine; they never eat supper, and can make no pastry but apple pie!

Americans have no opinions: they only have needs. They live without principle and without moral guidance, recognizing no political compass but their own appetites.

American actors swallow half their words, and no foreigner can tell what they do with the other half. When there is any good music to be heard, be sure that the Americans will shine by their absence.

Americans have a great taste for confectionery, but they exercise no judgment in gratifying it. Hugeness seems to be a quality most esteemed in candy, for sticks are to be had as big as horsewhips. If it were not for the French confectioners and pastry cooks, Americans would not be to this day beyond apple-pie!

A Frenchman may be naturalized in Greece, for love of antiquity; in Turkey, in the hope of becoming a pacha; but in America!—nothing can excuse that but an unnatural taste for ham, tobacco, Bloomerism and apple-pie!

Thus far, I have been repeating small slanders, but I recommend the following paragraph to all whom it may concern; "Miss Caldwell was nineteen years of age, celebrated for her luxurious prodigality, intelligent and handsome. She was handsome as American girls are handsome; possessing a regular form, splendid hair, determined and rather forward bearing, an inviting eye, white and red skin, fine mouth and teeth—in short, she possessed all the charms which make the New-York ladies exceedingly pretty, from fifteen to twenty-five years of age. After this period, while a Frenchwoman's beauty is developing and ripening, the American woman becomes insupportably plain. The causes are the excessive use of hot biscuits and badly baked cake, and the abuse of balls, dancing, late hours, and the usual dissipations of a city life, at an unduly early age. No complexion, no health, no teeth, can resist so terrible an ordeal." In the name of my erring young countrywomen, who, upon the perusal of these lines, promise to reform and repent, I thank Mme. FONTENOY for this well meant lesson, and pardon her for all her calumnies about ham and apple pie.

Here follows an account of flirting, flirtation rooms and courting chairs. Such things must always appear disreputable to a *European*, and I am not astonished at the high colors in which the authoress paints several boudoir scenes which fell under her eyes. She speaks of girls going alone to the theatre, to ride, to sup at a restaurant with gents of their own age, and from her account I should imagine that the improprieties and indecent familiarities of *flirtation* had made astonishing advances since I have had the opportunity of examining the institution. I am not sure that I ever saw a flirtation room, and as for the courting chair, that is altogether since my time. I suppose it is what we call a letter S.

Our authoress asked a mere child who had been actively flirting all one evening, if among her many beaux she should not soon make a choice. "No," replied the child, "Not till I am twenty-five. I have not half done my girl life yet." "But are you sure of your independence till then! May you not dispose of your heart in the mean time?" "My heart! Dear me! None but a Southerner or a French woman would even ask such a question as that!" And Madame FONTENOY stood transfixed, having committed the enormity of supposing that an American girl had a heart!

Of American girls generally she says that they laugh continually, not that they are naturally expansive and gay, but that they consider it a symbol of pleasure exacted by considerations of propriety and politeness. She often sought in the United States an amiable and young physiognomy, but she never saw even one.

An American ball is hit off thus: "The ladies, young and pretty, dressed exceedingly low in the neck, were whirled about by sombre-looking Yankees, dressed in funereal black, like Malbrook's page. These girls, under their frank manners, their ingenuous forwardness, conceal a profound dissimulation, and a remarkable egotism. Out of three thousand, there is hardly one capable of love."

The family relation is not known in America. Fireside intimacy, household ties, are singularly neglected. A boy of fourteen, clerk in a store, often pays his parents for his board, if he continues to live at home; if he does not, he occasionally asks after his father in these terms: "How's the old man?"

One of the editors of the New-York *Tribune* is spoken of as Mr. Westerveltooning—all in one word. If there is such a person, you may say to him that on a certain occasion one of the characters of Mme. FONTENOY wished him at the devil!

In another place, the authoress quotes TALLEYRAND's epigram with approbation: "American women do not have children—they have young."

Upon the subject of marriage, she makes a young lady speak thus: "Love is ridiculous in America. A man, in our eyes, represents a certain quantity of money—that is to say, of comfort and luxury. We do not marry men, we marry fortunes. Your wit, Mr. Julien, your intelligence, your amiability, your handsome face, will never obtain you an heiress in America. We never ask of a marrying man any other question than this: *How much is he worth?* A husband is not a lover—he is only a man that pays our bills, keeps up our house, and showers upon us wealth and the luxuries that wealth procures. In return, we give him a baby every two years; we are cold and positive, we give no occasion for jealousy, for all our youth, health and fire were dissipated in flirting; we live until we are married, and at the altar our life ends."

So you see that amid a vast deal of misrepresentation, Mme. FONTENOY passes upon us some correct judgments, and tells many home truths. Nothing of the sort has been published in France, (except the second volume of COOPER's *Homeward Bound*,) and I feel sure that the book will meet with a brisk and immediate success. It has astonished me, and its revelations are calculated to make a Frenchman's hair stand on end. It can hardly be published and translated in time to produce an effect in the ensuing season in New-York, but sooner or later, it will do good—for it is written in a more friendly, conciliatory vein than any volume of notes and sketches foreign satirists have yet favored us with.

DICK TINTO.

A VENERABLE TOTAL ABSTINENT.—The Russelville (Tenn.) *Herald* says the venerable Bishop SOULE remarked, in the session of the Conference on Thursday morning, the 26th ult., when the report of the Committee on Temperance was up for consideration, that he was now seventy-four years of age, and that he had yet to learn how whisky tasted! He said he was not a member of any Temperance organization, but was satisfied that the use of alcoholic liquors was hurtful in the extreme.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Position of the German Powers—News of the War—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 27, 1854.

The German Powers approach one another once more. Austria calls Prussia her most intimate ally, and forbids the Vienna papers any hostile tone not only in respect to the Berlin Cabinet, but toward that of Russia as well. I wrote to you *four months ago, that as soon as Austria shall* have taken entire possession of the Principalities, you will hear of a concentration of troops in Bohemia and Galicia. This mail will bring you the news of such concentrations. They are, to be sure, intended against the enemy of the German interests, but who is that enemy? "Hush!" said TALLEYRAND, to a similar question—"I will tell you *to-morrow*." But I can tell you to-day, that Austria, though always *profuse in friendly assurances*, is by no means so *empressé* to join the Western Powers as she pretended to be after the "fall" of Sebastopol. She has no doubt that it will really fall, but then it costs a great deal of time, exertion and sacrifice of all sorts, and so Russia is not so easily prostrated as she supposed. This is one reason of Austria's fresh hesitation. The other reason is the recent talk about the regeneration of Poland. The Napoleonic press announced the scheme; as an alternative, Austria should become a fighting ally, and so Austria drew her sword. But now Russia uses the same menace, and news has reached Vienna that the moment in which Austria should really go with the Western Allies, *a proclamation of the Czar* will call upon *all* the Poles to reunite in an independent Poland under a King from the house of ROMANOFF. Austria thinks it therefore best for herself to remain as neutral as ever, and as much on the point of joining the allies as she was ten months ago.

A friend of mine has received a letter from Copenhagen. It speaks of a grand review which was held on the dissolution of the Chamber of Representatives, and as a demonstration to intimidate the people. The same letter says that there will be no disturbance *before* the new elections, but if this last forbearance should not open the King's eyes, Denmark will be visited by terrible convulsions. No one doubts that the fresh returns will give a House even more hostile to the Cabinet than the one just dissolved.

But let me tell you some local news. We had a monster musical performance at the Crystal Palace, in favor of the sick and wounded, the orphans and the widows. War and its calamities must resound even in the midst of gayety. Sixteen military bands have been brought together, and NAPOLEON's special musicians were among the number. A fine autumnal day, mild and cloudless, favored the occasion, and about 50,000 persons went down to the People's Palace. It was a splendid sight. The French were of course the *lions* of the day, and I have seen them in the Zoological collection treated with beer, wine and spirits of all sorts by fraternizing Englishmen, who were equally well placed in the animal kingdom. Yesterday, Sunday, they played before the Queen on the Terrace at Windsor, which will soon welcome the chief of the band of the Decembrists. These musicians are to be seen now in Regent-street and Haymarket, arm in arm with allies of either sex. I saw two of them the other evening surrounded by a crowd, and accepting a monetary collection made in their behalf. Rather a beggarly fraternization. "I am sure I would not take it," said a sturdy workman looking at the fellows;" and I very much liked the remark.

By-the-bye, the bounty for enlisting has been raised by £2. Life becomes dearer. The standard height, on the contrary, has been reduced throughout the whole service, by an inch. Short men may rejoice—death condescends to visit their low stature. The tall are gone, or nearly so; now for the middle-sized. Parade wants giants, war wants dwarfs, too. They are all good to feed the cannon; though Whitehall cannot be guarded but by men six feet high without their boots.

The Duke DE GRAMMONT, of whom you had such a circumstantial account, is *sane* though not quite *sain* in a *Chateau* of France, and so the drowned Duke must have been one of another pedigree. Alas, that those who are of less celebrated genealogy, but also of "less guilty fame," may not have been saved from the watery grave.

A breach is made—so the telegraph says—on Sebastopol. The news is rather vague, there being a number of detached forts which must be silenced or stormed one by one. The fall of Sebastopol was expected for the 25th. Depend upon it, it had not fallen at that time, and I am convinced it stands still, though the south side may perhaps have been taken. It seems that the Russians have also silenced the fleets—at least they did not speak but one day.

Admiral DUNDAS is to be in disgrace; some pretend he is recalled, but this is not likely.

Poor NAPIER is unwell. No wonder.

The Rumor about one of the Arctic's Boats.

STEAMER VICTORIA,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 10, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen it stated in the telegraphic intelligence of your paper that the *Lilly Dale* picked up one of the *Arctic's* life-boats, I deem it right to correct this statement as erroneous. I was at St. John's when the *Lilly Dale* arrived there, and saw the boat which she picked up. It was a clinker-built *whale-boat*, painted black outside, straw color inside, and had a red gunwale. She had also five brass row-locks made to unship.

As the boat referred to in the report is not one of the *Arctic's* life-boats, there remains one more boat to be accounted for, and one more chance for favorable intelligence of those who escaped from the wreck.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN G. SLUYTER.

Master of the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Victoria*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Relations of the Western Powers to the United States—Concluding Speculations.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1854.

A few paragraphs will close what I have to say, in presenting the speculations and arguments current in certain circles here relative to the Eastern war question. Again adopting, for the sake of convenience, the positive language of an *advocate of the Russian side of the question, I assume:*

The French and English in this country are frequently heard to complain very much of the fact that the American Press, in general, does not favor the cause of the Allies. Why should it? We have thoroughly learned, from innumerable English historians, from the time of LOUIS XIV. to that of NAPOLEON, that—according to the opinion of England—France is infinitely and intolerably ambitious. Undoubtedly, in all the coalitions which England has got up from time to time against France, the former greatly exaggerated the imputed ambition of the latter. But there does not seem to be any possible room for questioning that Great Britain is the most insatiably ambitious of all the Powers of Europe. The United States, however, have no special interest in the criminations and recriminations of the three principal Powers of Europe,—each accusing the other of ambition, and every now and then getting angry, and going to war with each other on that account.

As for the question of civilization, it is not easy to persuade anybody that the Turks are more civilized than the Russians; nor is it easy to see how the Nobles of Western Europe,—who won their rank in the crusades against the Saracens, and in favor of the Eastern Christians,—can be consistent and right now in getting up an anti-crusade in favor of those very Saracens, against these very Christians. As for the question of Public Liberty, surely if there be any oppressed nationalities in Europe which deserve to be emancipated, it is the Christians of Eastern Europe, tyrannized over by semi-barbaric Mahomedan invaders from Asia. Besides,—are not England and France bribing Austria to their cause, by promising help to keep down the aspirations of Hungary and Italy? And are Nations thus engaged to be canonized as champions of Public Liberty? In a word, very many persons here are unable to understand how either Religion or Civilization, or Liberty or Humanity is to be promoted by the mutual slaughter of the respective armies of the Christian States of Europe, when the cause of the quarrel is how they shall respectively protect the Christians of Turkey, and the motive of the quarrel is English or French jealousy of Russia.

But however all this may be, the most serious consideration is, the numerous givings out in England and France, that after they shall have succeeded in imposing their own passions, interests or policy upon Europe, they mean to undertake the same thing with regard to America. Lord CLARENDON distinctly proclaimed this; and the London *Times*, only a few weeks ago, in an evidently semi-official article, assured us that nothing could be easier than to send the allied fleets over here to bombard and garrison some of our seacoast cities; and we were contemptuously advised to come to our senses, and be frightened out of our designs upon Cuba, in view of the awful peril thus impending. Under such circumstances, how is it possible to expect that the people of the United States should join with England and France in the ringing of bells and the firing of salutes, upon the arrival of intelligence, true or false, that the allies—after exhausting all the resources of science, art, intellect and courage, for that purpose—have succeeded in accomplishing the philanthropic object of shooting or stabbing forty or fifty thousand Russians in the Crimea, and intend next to repeat the process in the United States?

It is to be hoped these apprehensions, which are more or less current, may prove to be ill-founded. The fact, however, is undeniable, that howmuchsoever, if at all, England and France may have cause to apprehend the ambition of Russia, we in the United States have much more cause to apprehend the ambition of England and France, who, in late years, have exhibited so much proclivity to intermeddle in the affairs of America.

There is one consideration that certainly may encourage us to believe that the *Governments* of England and France will not be permitted to direct their warlike efforts hitherward. Even if triumphantly successful in the East, the Allies clearly cannot get out of the war without an immense sacrifice of life in the field of battle and in camp. This sacrifice must soon begin to tell upon the emotions of the respective countries; and while the national grief may take the form of cries for vengeance upon the enemy before whom the dead have fallen, and so augment the determination of the Allies to vanquish them, it will be likely, whenever the proposition is made to enter the lists against us, to say, "We have had carnage enough for this year—enough of war for a season—and we will not consent to a new quarrel with the United States. Let us rest awhile first, and bury and mourn our dead."

A.

Settlers in Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In Saturday's issue of your valuable paper, I find a communication from Kansas, containing many strictures upon the course of the early settlers of that Territory, very much calculated to prejudice the claims of those hardy pioneers to just consideration at the hands of Government.

As the progress of that Territory is watched with considerable interest, permit me to trespass upon your columns by laying before the public, in brief terms, the facts of the case, as I have them from undoubted authority—which I do only as an act of justice.

I certainly concur in what your correspondent remarks concerning land speculators, who, by fraudulent means, hold a "dozen claims." But "Kickapoo" should be careful to discriminate between mere land speculators and the poor, enterprising, *bona fide* settlers—of whom there are thousands—who entered that Territory in good faith, and settled their claims by actual possession, expending their little all upon their homes in the wilderness, and who expected the same treatment at the hands of Government as was received by the early settlers of all our Western States.

The settlers upon the Delaware lands were kept in darkness with regard to the peculiar provisions of the Treaty, and were led to believe that their rights as pioneers would be recognized by Government. Under this impression they have gone forward with a commendable enterprise, braving the many privations of a frontier life, in the reasonable hope of securing to themselves and children the pecuniary advantages naturally arising from the speedy settling up of a new country; and to warn them off now, as intruders, would be rank injustice.

It is the duty, as well as the interest, of our Government to encourage migration to the new Territories, and the preëmption law has as its object the benefit of the early settler—that hardy, adventurous class that go before, subduing the wilderness, and laying the foundation of future States. Surely it is a small boon that they ask, and the least that could be given—the benefit of the preëmption law—and "Kickapoo" does them great injustice as a body in dubbing them as a set of "self-sufficient land pirates."

By inserting the above, you will serve the cause of the weather-beaten "squatter," and greatly oblige your CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1854.

The Result of the Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is evident that the combined Reform—Whig, Temperance, Anti-Nebraska vote—is overwhelmingly greater than the combined Hard and Soft, Nebraska, Rum and SEYMOUR, *alias* "Democracy," all told.

But what a lesson does the election teach. The people of this State, and of this City, are in favor of Temperance and Reform, generally—of good laws, and honest men to execute them! They have completely broken away from *party* as formerly constituted. Yet they came nigh to defeat altogether, and have been beaten by SEYMOUR's WOOD's, and TWEED's election! Why? The answer is found in the *split*—the obstinate *division of the people*—or rather, of the various *branches of Reform*, which persisted, insanely, in nominating separate tickets for each particular *ism or clique*, when all had one and the same noble aim in view. A little moderation would have righted this State. The Whigs and Temperance men went in for a Prohibitory Law. The Reform party and the "Know-Nothings" are mostly in favor of it, and of good and honest government. Had they united on candidates—no matter who—who were known to be in favor of these interests, they would done more wisely than to insist—at this stage—on *every minutia* which each one respectively prominently favored, as they seem to have done.

The Maine Law of last Winter had some *doubtful features*; yet we were willing to take *it*, or attempt to get something that might be less open to aspersion, or reasonable objection. But not only was that law pressed separately, but Reform, and Know-Nothingism,—while it is known that their combination could and would have enacted a sufficient prohibitory law, and elected magistrates who would have honestly carried it out,—while there would have been an equal demonstration against Nebraskaism, and in favor of the great aims contemplated by the Whigs—(I don't allude to Banks, and Tariffs, or any subordinate question of Political Economy,)—and of the more eligible and patriotic aims of the Know-Nothings, so far as these are avowed or understood.

There was on the part of some, too, a *fanaticism* in opposing the Know-Nothings and in the manner of it. Theirs may be a too narrow and inexpedient policy,—especially in their apparently indiscriminate hostility to *all foreigners*. No better citizens can be introduced into this country, than the Scotch-Irish, of the North of Ireland, the Scotch, the Welsh, the Protestant immigrants from Germany, (who are far from being all for Lager Bier and Infidelity,) &c. But the Know-Nothing, or ultra-American party, if you please, are not banded against any *rights* of foreigners, or *adopted citizens*. They are *not proscriptive*, in any sense forbidden by the Constitution,—even if they are sworn in their determination to vote against *foreigners*, and especially *Romanists*. As for the *reason* of their hostility, let the impudence of the mass of the Irish and other foreign papists, or infidels, and *rummies*, be recollected; and their arrogant claims and intermeddling; and their readiness to be bought and sold, mere mercenaries, by any corrupt party which needed their vote, and paid for it with unrighteous immunities and unpatriotic concessions. And, as for the *right* of such hostility, let it be further recollected, that while we interfere not with their religion, or no religion, nor with their attaining the qualifications to acquire, or dispose of property, they have no *right to be elected*,—unless the people choose it, nor even to be naturalized for the purposes of suffrage,—*unless the people choose it.* If, believing that Democrats are unsafe politicians, the Whigs band together to keep them out of office, is that *proscription?* If, believing that Intemperance is a dreadful evil, we band together to suppress it by law, is *that proscription?* If the people are in favor of "SEYMOUR and bad rum," have they not a *right* to vote accordingly, and have not some thousands of them done so? If Know-Nothings believe in the danger to liberty, and fear the intermeddling with our systems of education and Government, arising from the aggressive movements of a vast body of ignorant, mercenary, and turbulent foreigners, under the sway of *priests and Popes*,—or if they dread the influence of any other sectional and sectarian faction against the liberty and law which are our heritage,—may they not unite to oppose it? They may be mistaken in some of their plans, but they are not proscribing any body's political, religious, and Constitutional rights.

I hope, too, that the opposition to that Order has by this time become somewhat aware of its strength. On Monday of last week some of the candidates were very desirous to have it known that they were not "Know-Nothings." Perhaps, by this time, some of them are not so fully convinced of the necessity of their zealous disclaimers. THE PEOPLE, if not "Know-Nothings," evidently sympathize with them to a large extent.

All this ought to be considered. It were well if that party of REFORM were rendered thoroughly intelligent, discriminating, statesmanlike, and unimpeachable, by the incorporation of all true, sound, patriotic Americans, thoroughly imbued with the *American* principles of the Constitution—the friends of law and order in the community. And then, whether by that name or any other, the country will rejoice in their supremacy; for it will be the supremacy of the PEOPLE, over the wasteful *shams, demagogues*, and *selfish incapables*, who have too often misgoverned them and "eaten out their substance." In other States where the Know-Nothings have won, or helped to victory, the *people* have rejoiced in their triumph, even although they are a *mysterious order*, for it is clear to them that they aim at *good government*.

These inspired maxims are worth pondering and applying: "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." "The wicked abound on every side, when the vilest men are exalted." "When it goeth well with the righteous, the City rejoiceth; and when the wicked perish there is shouting."

The late contest in this State was mainly between political profligacy, in alliance with Rum and Romanism on the one hand, and Americanism on the other. In UNION is STRENGTH. *That* will give us good and wise laws, and good and wise men to administer them.

We have heard the watchword on the other side of the Atlantic—"Ireland for the Irish." Agreed, with all my heart. And with this cry also, no matter where they were *born*, but, by all means, "AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS."

Memorial to the late Bishop Wainwright.

A large number of the Ladies of this Diocese, desiring to perpetuate, in some proper and worthy manner, the memory of the late Bishop WAINWRIGHT, propose to erect a Church with seats *perpetually free*,—as a memorial which shall at once "attest and perpetuate their regrets and his example, services and name." In the circular they have issued they say:

"Among the wishes that lay nearest to his heart, and to the speedier accomplishment of which he gave his life, was that of spreading more widely our church, its liturgy, and its ministry—its faith, its hopes, and its consolations. It is believed that no more fitting or grateful memorial of our deceased Bishop could be devised than, in giving effect to this wish by building, in a part of our City most inadequately provided in that respect, an Episcopal Church, of which the seats should forever be free. This labor of love and of gratitude the undersigned have undertaken. In order to accomplish it, they rely upon obtaining a sufficient number of subscriptions of $5 per annum, for three successive years, (or $15 in all,) and by this circular they make known their plans and their hopes.

"It is proposed to designate the Church as that of "St. John the Evangelist," and that it be known as the "Ladies' Memorial of Bishop Wainwright," with "seats forever free."

"It is intended to build it on the western side of the City, in the vicinity of Eighth-avenue and Fourth-street, where already is gathered a dense population, among whom are numerous emigrants from Europe, accustomed in their own land to the beautiful order and devotions of our Church, and eager to resume their connection with it, if only the opportunity be afforded them."

Nothing could be more appropriate or beautiful than such a plan. And actively sustained as it is by a large number of the ladies of the City, it can scarcely fail of success.

THE ARREST OF ARRISON.

Detailed Account of the Detection and Arrest—Interesting Particulars.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

WILLIAM ARRISON, the person suspected, and generally believed to be the cruel murderer of ALLISON and his wife, by means of a torpedo box, at the Marine Hospital in this city, on the 27th of June last, has been arrested, and is now safely lodged in the jail of this county. The circumstances leading to the finding out of his whereabouts, and the particulars of his arrest are as follows:

About two weeks ago, a letter addressed to O. F. WILLARD, was received at the Post-Office of this city, and accidentally placed in the box of O. F. W[illegible], an Attorney of this city. Mr. WILLARD took it out, and opened it without discovering the mistake in the direction, but finding the letter was not for him, returned it to the Post-Office, with an explanation. The following is a copy of that letter:

THE INTERCEPTED LETTER.

MUSCATINE, Oct. 30, 1854.

MR. WILLARD—Dear Sir: Since you left I have thought of many things that may be of advantage to you in your investigations. Do not omit calling on Dr. ——, Ohio College Buildings; he is my friend. Do not approach him only in your true character; make a frank statement of your business, and ask him for his advice. Operate on his sympathy, if possible. You may find the new Swan Directory of invaluable service to you, in finding those you get the names of, and not the number of their residence.

If you call on Mrs. C—— or C——'s family, walk in without ceremony, introduce yourself, make your business known, say you are anxious to get information [illegible] but don't stay over one hour at any time, and not that long, unless they [illegible]. Never call more than the second time, unless pretty strongly invited. I think it would be as well to call on Mrs. ——, corner of —— and Freeman-street, Mrs. C——, [illegible] and the ——family, corner of Third and —— streets. I have reason for thinking that they are my friends. Possibly they may know of something which may be of advantage to me. If they know anything against me, I want to know it.

Just say to them you wish to hear their real sentiments. Save all the money for me you can, yet do not omit anything of service to me on that account.

Yours, &c. WILLIS.

P.S. Scrutinize Mr. F—— very closely. He not [illegible] of complete satisfaction why he has not obtained judgment on the note. If he fails to give that, you had better take counsel of some legal man what course to pursue. In such a contingency C—— A—— would be as good as any I know of. Do not omit writing at least every other day. If you have difficulty, and let me know the nature of the same. I may help to contrive how to get over them. W.

P.S. The letter you should have for the old man, I look on as very important. If my wants are [illegible] AT ALL, it may lead to serious consequences. There is not so much danger of the letter being purloined, as in the post-mark. Spies may be sent here on suspicion that the letter was from me. Attention should not be drawn to this point. This has troubled me, night and day, ever since you left. W.

P.S.—Oct. 31.—You know yesterday was Sunday, of course; no use to mail a letter on that day. This morning is rainy and disagreeable; business, however, is rather brisk. W.

The italics are the writer's. We omit the names of the persons mentioned, as they are not connected with the matter. The letter, it is surmised, was written to ARRISON's brother.

The language of the letter attracted attention. As soon as Dr. VATTIER, the postmaster, read it, he was from some cause, induced to suspect that it was from ARRISON. He immediately sent for Captain HORN, the Chief of Police, and Mr. RUFFIN, the Marshal of the City. These officers confirmed the suspicions of the postmaster, and it was determined to visit the place immediately. Capt. HORN determined to do the business himself without consulting with any of his subordinates, and Marshal RUFFIN having indispensable business to attend to here, sent Mr. LEWIS LEE, one of his deputies, as an assistant to the Chief of Police. A consultation was had with the Mayor, and he, feeling a deep interest in the matter, determined to accompany the above named officers.

They left a week ago last Monday, no one save those who had been consulted, being aware of their object. They proceeded immediately to Muscatine, by way of Chicago and Rock Island, arriving there at 10 o'clock Tuesday night. They registered their names falsely, and retired to rest for the night.

Early the next morning the officers, as had been agreed upon here, waited upon the Postmaster of the place, and made him a confidant. From him they learned that a suspicious fellow named Willis was employed in the drug store of Mr. DOUGHERTY, only a few doors from the Post-Office. The description given of Willis answered the description of ARRISON precisely. The Postmaster readily tendered all assistance in his power, and immediately proceeded with the Cincinnatians to the office of Magistrate KLINE, to whom the whole circumstances were related; and he, too, expressed himself willing to aid as far as possible. Esq. KLINE, upon the affidavit of Capt. HORN, issued a warrant for the arrest of ARRISON alias Willis. No Constable being at hand, Sheriff D. G. MCCLOUD, and his deputy, JAMES SHEAR, were called into service and the warrant placed in MCCLOUD's hands. The whole party then proceeded to the neighborhood of the drug-store. Capt. HORN, knowing ARRISON by sight, it was agreed that he and LEE should first enter the store and see if they recognized him, and that the Sheriff and the rest should soon follow.

HORN purchased some cigars in the drug store, but was not waited upon by Willis, who was sitting by the stove reading a newspaper, with his back towards the visitor. HORN did not recognize him, and was about leaving the store when the Sheriff and his deputy entered. The Sheriff walked immediately up to ARRISON and said, "Willis, I have a warrant for you." ARRISON seemed startled, and dropping the paper, gazed at the warrant. As soon as HORN and LEE saw his face, they knew him, and the former approached, and addressing him, said, "How are you, Bill?" ARRISON, who by that time had recovered, replied, "Who are you talking to? I guess you are mistaken in your man." Some conversation ensued, during which he denied that his name was ARRISON, and said that he would soon prove to the officers that they were mistaken in their man.

He was handcuffed, taken before Squire KLINE, and immediately committed to the custody of the Sheriff.

As soon as the news of the arrest spread through Muscatine, the whole population was thrown into a state of excitement. They gathered in an immense crowd around where the prisoner was, seemingly anxious to see him, but expressing themselves determined to aid the officers if any aid was needed. The Sheriff placed ARRISON in charge of the Cincinnati officers, and fearing a habeas corpus, it was determined to bring him forthwith to Cincinnati. At 4 o'clock that afternoon, the packet McKee came along, and ARRISON, escorted by a full thousand people was taken aboard. He was handcuffed, and one or more of the officers was by his side continually, from the moment of his arrest until he was lodged in prison. His baggage was also brought with him, and in that was found unmistakable evidence that he is the individual the officers were after, though he continually denied it. He was by no means communicative on the trip, and was very careful in all his replies. They arrived here late last night, and ARRISON was placed in the watch-house, under especial guard for the night, he still contending that his name was Willis.

When about to part with Capt. HORN, last night, he requested him to inform Lawyer FRENCH of the arrest, and to request him to call at the watch-house this morning. Lawyer FRENCH, who was formerly employed by ARRISON in a civil suit, called this morning, and had an interview with the prisoner. After this he acknowledged that his name was WILLIAM ARRISON, the person the officers were in pursuit of, and became more communicative.

The fact of the arrest becoming known, many persons assembled around the watch house at an early hour this morning, to get a sight at the prisoner. The crowd became so large that about 8 o'clock it was considered best to remove him to jail, where he now is.

ARRISON denies the murder. He says that he left Cincinnati on the evening of the 27th of June, the very night of the horrible murder, taking passage on a boat bound to St. Louis, and that he knew nothing of the murder until he afterwards read the account in the Cincinnati newspapers.

During the trip he was taken down with the cholera, and was detained in consequence at St. Louis. He was in that city when the Cincinnati officers were hunting him in Iowa; they, however, rightly conjecturing where he was going. He arrived [illegible] on the 12th of July, remained there three days, and then left. He has been in Muscatine, passing under the name of Willis since the 12th of August, and, though his conduct was somewhat singular, no one there ever suspected him of being ARRISON.

He has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder. All the items of evidence against him, with the names and residences of witnesses, have been carefully gathered, written down and filed in the Prosecuting Attorney's office by Marshal RUFFIN, so that the evidence is easily got at. He will be brought to trial at the earliest moment. The particulars of the murder are still fresh in the memory of our readers, and a repetition is needless. It was the most horrible murder ever committed in this community, and it chills one's blood to think of it. If ARRISON is guilty, death by the scaffold is his fate.

The officers desire us to express their thanks to the officers and citizens of Muscatine, for their cooperation and kind treatment.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE GOURLEY MURDER.

Examination of John B. Holmes for the Murder of David Gourley, the Policeman.

Yesterday morning Coroner HILTON proceeded with the examination of JOHN B. HOLMES, who is now confined in the Tombs, awaiting his trial for the murder of the First Ward Policeman DAVID GOURLEY, which was committed on the morning of the 6th inst. The prisoner, evidently suffering severely from the effects of the blows received on the fatal night, was frequently obliged to pause during his answers to the Coroner's questions. Bail to the amount of over $30,000 was offered by responsible parties, but refused by the Coroner—he having no power, under the verdict of the Jury, to accept security for the appearance of HOLMES. After having been informed as to legal rights to reply to the interrogatories, the following statement was made by him in relation to the occurrence:

Question by the Coroner—What is your name? Answer—John B. Holmes.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty-four years.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—Island of Mauritius, India.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 53 Greenwich-street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Civil engineer.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—From my youth up to last Friday night week, I believed that God created me free, and that no earthly power had a right, for one moment, to deprive me of my liberty, much less my life, and that I had a right to defend both, when assailed; that on that night, when returning home from the procession, and within a few paces of my own door, I heard an altercation at the hall door of No. 50. I went across and was just in time to see Sheehan's club raised apparently to strike Colts on the bare head; knowing that I was instrumental in placing Sheehan on the Police, I took the liberty of seizing his club, requesting him for God's sake not to strike the man on the bare head; he turned round and said, "Mr. Holmes, don't interfere with me in the discharge of my duty;" I said, "Certainly not," and stepped back into the street, saying, "That if the man had done anything wrong, I would rather assist you, but I see no necessity of you killing the man." Gourley was drunk at the time; I am certain of this; and I don't think Sheehan would have acted as he did if he had not been drinking; in a few minutes after Colts [illegible], I saw my man James Caldhan knocked down into the gutter, without any apparent cause; he got up and said, "I'll see you for this in the morning;" both policemen ran at him for saying this and caught hold of him; he seemed inclined to resist; I then said to him, "Jim, go on, I will make a charge against them in the morning;" he then went on quietly with them; I then went into Maloney's to ask the origin of the row; I think we were there about twenty minutes; there were others with me; we came out and were talking about the matter, when I heard steps coming [illegible] looked up and saw as they passed the gas lamp, that they were the two policemen; I then said to my friends, "You had better go home, as it is certain these two men want to kick up a row with us;" I had just time to say "Good night," when I heard [illegible] saying "There's Holmes, let's take or arrest him;" I did not think they would dare do such a thing, until they rushed at me, one of them saying, "You're our man," or something like it; I replied, "You can't arrest me, I've done nothing wrong; if I have, you know who I am and where to find me"—at the [illegible] while so doing I said to them, "You shan't deprive me of my liberty, but try to keep them off without using [illegible] said, "By G—d you'll come [illegible]" Gourley saying, "We'll take care of you for the election, you son of a b—h," [illegible] upon which Gourley took a punch or thrust at me with his club; I think it was at my face, but it struck me in the chest, immediately under my throat; I remember saying "I would go [illegible] that I was a freeman and would not be deprived of my liberty by drunken policemen;" Gourley said "By G—d you will, dead or alive," and at the same time [illegible] with all his force, inflicting on a heavy blow on the head; this is the blow that cut my head; Sheehan was standing on the left of me, and on receiving the blow a sudden thought passed through my brain, that now seems to me like a dream, that I thought I was killed and I mentally thought to myself that he should go with me; I don't recollect anything after this, until I found myself in my room; I don't know whether I stabbed him or not, my mind was in a confused state; I don't know what occurred after the second thought; I am certain I did not stab any one after I received the blow on the head.

An Inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner HILTON, on the body of MICHAEL LEAHY, who, while at work in the hold of the ship A. Z., lying at Pier No. 14 East River, received a compound fracture of the right leg, it being crushed by an iron locomotive wheel which he was about to remove on deck. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he died from the effects of his wounds. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance.

Board of Supervisors.

Recorder TILLOU in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS REFERRED.

From the New-York Evening Post, DAILY TIMES and other papers for advertising election notices. Of W. A. and J. Riddell to be paid for books furnished the Register's office. Of Wm. Woodlock to be paid a judgment recovered against the State of New-York for $117 37.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of George Lewis and others for a cessation and relief from taxes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Comptroller in relation to certain errors in the annual assessment for the year 1854. Referred to Committee on Annual Taxes.

From the Board of Education, submitting the estimate of money required to be raised by tax for school purposes for the ensuing year—amount estimated at $505,549 56—which together with other sums occurring in the State for school purposes, make the total $980,019. The document was ordered to lay on the table and be printed.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of remitting the tax assessed on Thos. S. Cummings and others.

CLAIMS PAID.

The bill of James M. Baker for services at Albany, $80.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

To purchase a portrait of Baron Steuben and place it in the City Hall.

On motion the Board adjourned to Thursday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 13 to 14, 16 to 19.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 24, 72, 127, 70, 99, 105, 128, 101, 20, 102, 129, 161, 31, 102, 189, 114, 134, 168, 128.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Cases set down for this day adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 10, 745, 736, 741, 596, 523, 123, 602, 869, 945, 946, 949, 931 to 934, 486 to 963, 965 to 969, 747, 739, 415, 861, 819, 161, 315, 648, 364, 917, 866, 71, 489, 136, 137, 301, 460, 565, 584, 689.

The Peverelly Arson Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Nov. 13.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

FOURTH DAY OF TRIAL.

The Court was crowded yesterday. It was understood that the Peverelly case, which has attracted so much interest, would be finished—that the counsel for the defence would address the Jury—that the Judge would deliver his charge, and that the entire case would be concluded. The Court was accordingly so crowded that the doors were besieged, and a large number of citizens had to retire without gaining an insight into the proceedings.

Shortly after 10 o'clock A. M. the Court assembled, and Mr. Graham rose to address the Bench and the Jury for the defence. In the first place, he moved to strike out the testimony of David Lewis, Abraham B. Dowler and Emil Reger, offered on Saturday for the purpose of proving that Peverelly had removed goods into his store which he had afterwards been made away with. The Court overruled the objection. Whereupon Mr. Graham offered another objection, to the effect that Peverelly was charged with attempting to burn a single warehouse, whereas, according to evidence, there were two warehouses,—one, the rear building, and the other front building, No. 147 Front-street,—and, therefore, he insisted that there was a variance between the proof and the indictment. This objection was likewise overruled by the Court.

Mr. Graham then proceeded to address the Jury for the defence. We cannot offer even the faintest outline of the really fine speech which he made. He spoke two hours, and as a piece of oratory only, his effort was great. His chief point was the same as Mr. Schaffer's in the opening for the defence on Saturday. The prosecution had to prove that the prisoner had made other efforts at firing the store, beyond the getting together of combustible materials. The counsel then cited the case of The People against Rock, and quoted from Bouvier's Law Dictionary, defining the meaning of an "attempt" to commit a crime. It must be carried beyond mere preparation, if it fell below, acquittal. Several legal authorities were referred to, including 2 Chitty's Criminal Pleadings, and vol. 2 Revised Statutes, 2d edition.

Mr. Graham contended that the crime, if crime there were, was one of manslaughter [illegible]. He pointed out to the Court several points on which he desired the Judge to charge the Jury. They were ably sustained, but very cogent. We have not space to recount them, even more definitely to allude to them.

The speech of Mr. Graham was one of the finest that we have heard for a long time. The peroration, which largely included Shakspeare, was very eloquent, and if Peverelly could have been acquitted from the charge on which he was being tried, Mr. Graham would have overcome any reasonable amount of evidence. If the evidence was too strong, it was no fault of Mr. Graham's.

The District Attorney, in his reply, was not eloquent, but was decidedly practical. He reviewed the whole evidence, made decisive points, and overwhelmed the counsel for the prisoner with heavy rolled up technicalities. Dramatically, he made neither exordium nor peroration, but his common sense was crushing.

Judge STUART summed up—and was even more crushing than the District Attorney. He said that the case was an exceedingly important one, not only in its consequence to the defendant, but to the community at large. There was no crime of deeper dye than arson—no crime that involved deeper moral turpitude. It was a crime against which the community could not protect itself. If the charge against the prisoner was made out, no sympathy should prevent the discharge of the Juror's duty. Before this charge, the defendant held a position in society and among his friends, which any man might be proud to own. This charge, if proved against him, would destroy that character, and consign him to a felon's doom. He was to be judged, not for the commission of the crime of arson, but for having so far progressed towards its consummation, that the law had to infer its attempt, and must charge the prisoner with having attempted to do that which he was accused of. The statute provided for an attempt to commit a crime, when a progress was made towards the commission of that crime, even though it failed, by prevention, from being completed—it provided also a punishment for the attempt.

The Judge then recapitulated the testimony, and dwelt with emphasis on those dangerous points which told against the defendant. If the Jury thought the testimony of the various witnesses was false, they must acquit the prisoner, otherwise they must find him guilty; if they thought the purchase of camphene under a false name, brought to the store No. 147 Front-street under such suspicious circumstances, was consistent with innocence, they must acquit him; otherwise, they must convict him; if they had any doubt that the bales of cotton were torn open and saturated with turpentine, for an innocent purpose, they must acquit the prisoner; otherwise they must convict him, if they believed all the salient points of the evidence. The question was, did they think the defendant guilty? For myself, (said the Judge,) I have no doubt. This cotton, saturated with camphene—that box of shavings, alternating with layers of saturated cotton—was there in such a preparation an evidence of an intention to commit a crime? If the Jury thought there was not, of course they must acquit the defendant. But if they thought that this cotton, oakum, &c., had been prepared with the intention of burning the building, then the Court [illegible] the perpetration of a crime, which the statute requires.

The Judge overruled some of the points taken by Mr. Graham, and so interwove the rest into the charge, that they told harder for the prosecution than for the defence. If you think, gentlemen, he said, that the inhabitants in Maiden-lane and Depeyster-street were not in danger from the conflagration of that building—one tenement being within the reach of a man's arm from Peverelly's rear windows, and the other within five feet—if you think that with these [illegible] sleeping in their beds, [illegible] would have occasioned, those houses were not in danger, you have to acquit the prisoner on that count; but if you think they were, the gentleman, the defendant is guilty.

On the subject of the former character, which Mr. Graham had largely urged, the Judge said that if the Jury thought Peverelly would have repented of his intention before he applied the match, of course they must acquit him. If they were satisfied that penitence stayed his hand,—that the Almighty Power, operating on his conscience, [illegible] from perpetrating the offence, then they must acquit him; but otherwise they must find him guilty; for, undoubtedly, if the coming of the Policeman stayed his hand, then penitence was a shield which would not protect him.

The Judge referred to the motive of the defendant in attempting to fire his store. Many hogsheads of sugar had been stored with him, of which the larger portion, with some thousands of dollars, had been consumed;—if the Jury believed that the Sugar had been surreptitiously removed, of course they would find the prisoner guilty. With respect to the testimony to good character, that would be of weight if the evidence was doubtful, but if the evidence was clear and conclusive, it was of no weight whatever.

The Jury retired shortly before 3 o'clock. In about an hour they returned, and wished to be instructed whether if they found the defendant guilty, his punishment would be mitigated by the fact that his attempt at arson was unsuccessful.

The Judge said that the failure of the attempt would have no effect whatever on the punishment, and the Jury had nothing to do, under any circumstances, with the punishment.

Mr. Holmes wished the Court to charge the Jury that if they desired to modify the punishment of the defendant, they might find him guilty of an attempt at arson in the third degree, under the present indictment.

The Judge said, that he would not recharge the Jury, but that undoubtedly they could find a verdict for an attempt at arson in the third degree, but he did not see how such a verdict would agree with his charge.

The Jury again retired, and were absent about three quarters of an hour, when they returned with a verdict of guilty, on the original charge.

Mr. Holmes noted the preparation of a bill of exceptions, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 13.

Before Judges Nelson and Betts.

The following decision was made this morning of a motion argued some days since. The facts sufficiently appear in the decision:

ATTACHMENTS UNDER THE CODE—FOREIGN CORPORATION.

Charles Bliven, et al., vs. The New-England Screw Company.—NELSON, Chief Justice.—This was a case where the plaintiffs commenced suit against the defendants, who are a foreign Corporation under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, by summons and attachment against their property in a State Court, which process gives the State Court jurisdiction of the case. The defendants come in and claim the right, under the twelfth section of the Judiciary Act, to have the case transferred to this Court. They comply with the provisions of the act, and the case is transferred by the Court below up to this Court.

After the case is transferred, the counsel of the defendants comes in and moves to have the whole suit quashed, upon the ground that as the defendants are a foreign Corporation, this Court has no jurisdiction of the case at all.

It is agreed that if the suit was an original one in this Court, we should have no jurisdiction, because no process known to our United States laws could have been served upon the defendants, as the process of the Court can only be served upon residents. You cannot get a foreign Corporation into this District. They are local. They cannot get out of the jurisdiction in which they are created. We agreed, therefore, that if this suit had been commenced here, we should have quashed it.

But it is admitted that the State Court had jurisdiction and was entitled to have gone on and heard the case. It seems to be admitted also that this Corporation is a "citizen of another State," within the meaning of the 12th section of the Judiciary Act, and is entitled to come into the Court below, and have the case transferred. Now it is said that this Court has no jurisdiction, because an original suit cannot be instituted here against a foreign corporation. But it seems to me that this does not follow, either logically or legally. The suit is regularly brought up from a court having jurisdiction of the subject matter, and in such a case I don't know that there can be any exception to the rule that this Court has jurisdiction of the case. Unless this is so, it deprives all foreign corporations of the benefit of that 12th section of the Judiciary Act; because if a case is instituted in a State Court which has jurisdiction of it, and that case has been transferred under the 12th section, and this Court, on looking at it, perceives that it has no jurisdiction, what would be the consequence? For that very reason we should remit it to the Court below, which has jurisdiction. On these grounds we must, I think, deny the motion.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Wright & Merrihew; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR.

The argument Calendar was called through this morning, and will be called again to-morrow peremptorily.

The case of N. L. Griswold vs. The Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was argued by Mr. Sidwell for plaintiff, and Judge Kent for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 13.

Before Mitchell, P. J., Clerke and Roosevelt, J. J.

Jacobs agt. Pason.—A clause in an assignment in trust for the benefit of creditors, providing "that the assignees shall not be answerable or accountable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of any one [illegible] attorneys, agents or agents, that they may employ, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage which may happen without their willful neglect, does not vitiate the assignment when it contains a clause binding the assignee to act faithfully and justly in the execution of the trust." Judgment affirmed with costs. Clerke, J., dissenting.

Lefferts agt. Snedeker.—On a notice of two days to strike out an answer verified and setting up no new matter, as "sham, frivolous and irrelevant," and for judgment, the application cannot be granted in any shape. The plaintiff's remedy is under section 247 of the Code, if the answer is frivolous. Order reversed without costs. Roosevelt, J. dissenting.

Bucklee agt. U. S. Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company.—The omission to pay the premium for a life policy after it became due, does not make it a "lapse policy," the insurers having received payment of the premiums in the past in its previous condition, without objecting upon the conditions described by the insurance. Judgment affirmed with costs.

[illegible] Orr.—Where a number of persons agreed in writing to form an association or company for the purpose of establishing a scientific journal, for the dissemination of knowledge upon agricultural subjects, and appointing agents to conduct the enterprise and authorizing them to contract for publication for the benefit of the contributors, [illegible] subscriptions should be paid in [illegible] the subscribers [illegible] as partners, [illegible] Judgment affirmed with costs.

[illegible] a complaint that a sale is for cash; that is a question, and if the sale has been upon credit, the defendant [illegible] upon this in his answer [illegible] of proof is properly upon him to prove the credit.

The sending of a witness upon [illegible] without whom anything has been [illegible] his conclusion was clearly against the weight of evidence. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Merkes against Aldrich.—Conditional evidence taken in a case in which one of the plaintiffs had died is proper evidence on the trial. The entire reading by the death of a party, it is only necessary to suggest the death upon the record, and substitute the representatives of the deceased. It is still the same suit. An instrument of conditional character to a witness from the time of taking the testimony, sufficient in the time of trial, is not necessary. It is sufficient to show that at the time of the trial [illegible] and that his attendance cannot be procured. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Pringle against Chambers.—Where there are erasures and interlineations, a very material alteration apparent upon the face of an instrument, it becomes a question of fact for the Jury, and not a question for the Court to determine, whether they were made before or after execution. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Burdsall against New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.—Where two companies divide the profits and share, and furnish cars and engines, the business is joint one, they are partners in the particular transaction, and an action is sustainable against one for the negligence of the servants employed by either of them in the business of the joint concern. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lane against Beam.—The plaintiff having purposely and wantonly mistaken, commenced his action as for conversion, and sued out an attachment, which was discharged on the defendant giving an undertaking with sureties, will not be allowed to amend [illegible] one in tort. Order affirmed, with costs.

Marks against Bard.—The plaintiff having moved at the trial of the cause, to strike out the names of some defendants described in his complaint as joint contractors with others, is bound to pay costs to those two defendants. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Underhill against Byrne.—The exceptions of the defendant to the Judge's charge [illegible] should have drawn his attention to that small error, and it may therefore be disregarded. This was the only error in the charge. Judgment affirmed with costs, on plaintiff's remitting $10 12 with interest.

Gebbings against Strong.—The defendant gave his endorsement or acceptance to the plaintiff or his assignor on an agreement by the assignee to deliver a certain amount of wire to a third party at certain prices. As no more wire was delivered than was equal to the amount of the note or acceptance given. The defendant cannot be allowed to recoup damages sustained by a third party for the non-delivery of the rest of the wire. Report of referee affirmed with costs.

West against Funtleroy.—The defendant having led the plaintiff to believe, that the plaintiff had three valid judgments against him on three notes and on that [illegible] the third would remain valid, the Court will [illegible] for the same sum as the second. [illegible] of the [illegible] Order affirmed with costs.

Yearly against Bacon.—In an action on a contract made by several persons, one of whom is dead, it is improper to join the representatives of the deceased partner with the survivors, unless the complaint shows some peculiar equity for so joining them. The objection may be raised by the answer, or by demurrer on account of parties improperly joined against them. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Pirnie against Purdy.—On construction of will, Mrs. Vernon is entitled to the share of her residuary estate as legatee, with other legatees. Judgment to be modified accordingly, and costs to be paid out of the fund.

Sanders and Brewster against [illegible] Gas Company against Ward.—Decision set aside, a judgment entered, to enter the time of replying to the plaintiff's appeal, [illegible]

The Special Term refused to vacate the order, and the order of the Special Term was affirmed. It would be different after the time of pleading in the former claim had expired. Order affirmed with costs.

Morrison against [illegible].—Whether or not there is a partnership [illegible] in the buying [illegible] a dormant partner, such persons will be liable as a partner for services rendered by a clerk in the purposes of the joint business. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Houghton against [illegible].—Where one who has to be paid his purchase bank notes of another State at the ordinary discount of uncurrent money, and it turns out the bank, without either party at the time knowing the fact, had actually stopped payment the same day, but before the purchase was made, it is held that the law raises an implied promise, and will enforce its performance to refund the amount paid and taken under a mutual mistake. Bonds [illegible] by common understanding, are a different commodity from current money. Judgment [illegible] for [illegible] trial—costs to abide the event. New trial to be had before a Jury, unless referred by agreement.

Ely against Cook.—An assignment made by a debtor, for the equal benefit of all his creditors, is not void, merely because it provides that after payment in full "the surplus shall be returned to the debtor." If the object in view was not so much to pay his creditors, as to protect himself from prompt sale, such an assignment might fairly be considered as "a transfer with the intent of the party making the same, and therefore as against creditors, fraudulent and void." Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Le Roy against Locke.—Where a written agreement for the exchange of real estate was made on Saturday, to take effect, on the Monday following, at certain stocks, by the terms of it was to go to one of the parties, and if it turned out that the [illegible] machinery, amounted to over $20,000, and it was considered in the interval by both parties that this was an entire mistake, and that the whole value of stock and machinery, fell short by more than $5,000 of the supposed amount [illegible] the other party [illegible] that such an agreement, a suit at law afterwards brought on the original agreement, for the goods of the machinery, a Court of Equity, even after trial and judgment in the Court of Law, will issue a perpetual injunction to stay the further prosecution of such suit, and will make a decree to compel the party to reform the written contract, and to perform specially the implied legal agreement, subsequently made by him to do so. The verdict and judgment in such case, his equitable defence not having been allowed in the Courts of Law, will be no estoppel.

Judgment reversed with costs of appeal and of Court below; and perpetual injunction granted.

Mitchell, J., dissenting.

Carter against Hammett.—Where a person, not the original lessee, in the original lease, occupies lease hold premises under a verbal assignment from the lessee of the entire interest, he is responsible for the rent accrued during the time of his own occupancy, or that of his under tenant; but instead of under taking, he again assigns by parol the entire interest to another, such case, and not the immediate assignor, is responsible for the subsequent occupancy. The liability, in such case, results from possession and not from express contract. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Grey, Receiver of the Metropolitan Company, against Dick.—The defendant having in his answer expressly admitted an indebtedness of over $1,500, (being $1,500 more than the report of the referee, from which he has appealed,) can get rid of the effect of such admission only by clear proof on his own part of an offset, and not by any vagueness in the proof on the part of the plaintiff to establish a larger indebtedness. The admission is more than enough to sustain the report. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Westervelt agt. Frost.—The Sheriff having sold property under execution, which it afterward appeared might not belong to the debtor, was justified in demanding a bond of indemnity before he paid over the proceeds; and the judgment creditor having, with full knowledge, given the bond and taken the proceeds, must be deemed to have directed the sale, and is estopped from saying that the Sheriff acted wrongfully in making it, or the bond was a void instrument, exacted colore officii. The actual price realized at a bona fide Sheriff's sale at Public Auction, and not the estimable value by private contract, is the standard to determine whether the Sheriff levied on a larger amount of property than the process warranted; especially if the property was in a dangerous and not in a normal condition. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Dewell against Johnson.—Where Pork is sold as sour Mess Pork of good quality, inspected, and turns out after delivery to be of very inferior quality, at least than half the value of the price given, the purchaser, in such case unless he can show intentional deception by an express warranty by the seller, has no relief. The maxim of caveat emptor (let the buyer be vigilant,) although sometimes unjust, is essential to prevent litigation and perjury; if there be fraud, the law gives redress—if none, the purchaser, by a warranty, can protect himself. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Brower against Peabody.—A sale to property is for cash, but conditionally delivered on board of a vessel for shipment, at the instance of the vendee, who then negotiated with the owners of the vessel for the freight, may afterwards be conveyed to an innocent party by the vendee. Although the occupying place by the vendor in the vendor on delivery, were taken by the vendee; the vendor having neglected to notify the owners of the vessel of the sale, in consequence of which they furnished the vendee with bills of lading on the production of the receipts, thus enabling him to assign such shipments to a person who, in good faith, advanced his money upon this security. Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nov. 13.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

La Farge against St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.—This was a suit to recover the sum of $3,000 on a policy of insurance on Metropolitan Hall, which was destroyed by fire in the fall of January last. The defendants allege that the policy was obtained from them by false representations, and that the plaintiff by changing the occupants of the building and the use to which it was put had vitiated the policy.

For the plaintiff, Varnum, Tuckey and Appleby. For defendants, Mr. T. W. Banks.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

George M. Reid vs. Theodore H. Rapelye.—This was an action by the plaintiff, as the assignee of John S. Peckham to recover the value of a trunk and contents, alleged to be worth $277 75, which had been lost on the 17th of October last, at the house of the defendant, known as the Marine Hotel in this city. The assignor was introduced as a witness, and he testified that on the night [illegible] the defendant who engaged a room taking his baggage with him, which in addition to the ordinary wearing apparel, contained a diamond ring, a gold lever [illegible] and other valuables. He left the house temporarily to attend to his business in the City, and on his return the trunk [illegible] On the part of the defence it was contended that there was not sufficient proof to show [illegible] and that under any state of facts the landlord of a public hotel could not be held liable for a diamond ring or a watch in such a case. The Court took a middle course, and reduced the plaintiff's claim to $217 35, and rendered a verdict for that amount.

LONG ISLAND.

Decease of a Distinguished Citizen of Brooklyn.

On Saturday last, Hon. GABRIEL FURMAN died at his residence, in Brooklyn, aged 54 years. Deceased was a native of Brooklyn, and author of Notes on Brooklyn. He was a lawyer by profession, and distinguished as an antiquarian. At different times deceased filled various offices of public trust—he was the first Judge of the Municipal Court of Brooklyn, at one time a Senator and member of the Court of Errors, and was once a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

In the City Court, yesterday, Judge GREENWOOD presiding, ALDEN J. SPOONER, Esq., presented to the Court the following resolutions, which were seconded by Hon. JOHN DIKEMAN and spoken to by BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, Esq., and after some observations by the presiding Judge, adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The decease of the Hon. GABRIEL FURMAN, of this city, has been reported to this Court, therefore,

Resolved, That the City Court of Brooklyn and the members of the Bar in attendance, have heard with deep regret of the decease of the Hon. GABRIEL FURMAN, formerly Judge of the Municipal Court of this city, also a Senator of this State and at one time a candidate for Lieut. Governor of this State, and for a long time a member of the Bar of the county of Kings.

Resolved, That in testimony of respect for the deceased, these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Court, and that the Court adjourn to attend the funeral of deceased.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and was largely attended.

Attempted Escape of Berenhan the Murderer.

On Saturday night last, the murderer of the WICKHAM family, NICHOLAS BERENHAN, now confined in the jail at Riverhead, awaiting his execution on the 15th of December next, attempted to escape by setting the jail on fire. A timely discovery frustrated his plans.

Fire at Christian Hook.

On Tuesday last the house of TREDWELL MOTT, at Christian Hook, was destroyed by fire, and two children of Mr. MOTT's were burned to death. The fire occurred during the absence of the parents from the house.

Important to Merchants and Tanners.

KING'S COUNTY CIRCUIT—Oct.

Before Judge Dean.

Hyde & Everit vs. Joseph Cookson and others.—Action in form of the suit in trover to recover about $12,000 worth of hides. The plaintiffs, who are hide and leather dealers in New-York, on the 5th day of October, 1853, entered into an agreement with John E. Osborne, as follows:

Agreement between Hyde & Everit of New-York, and John E. Osborne of [illegible] County, [illegible] agreed to [illegible] from two to three thousand hides [illegible] Hyde and Everit on commission of [illegible] on said hides, and [illegible] with the [illegible] hides, the leather shall be returned [illegible] tannery [illegible] sale [illegible] Hyde & Everit. When the leather is sold and account is to be made up, and the net proceeds of sales after deducting cost of hides and expenses, commission on hides and leather, interest, insurance, and all other expenses, shall be the profit and loss to accrue to or Osborne in full for tanning as above.

HYDE & EVERIT.
JOHN E. OSBORNE.

New-York, Oct. 5, 1853.
Witness, WM. H. COTTON.

It appeared that under this agreement the plaintiffs had in different times furnished to Osborne about $8,000 worth of hides, that he had placed them in his vats, but that in April last, and before he had parted with the leather or any portion of them, he made a general assignment to the defendants of all of his property for the benefit of his creditors, excepting the defendants in a large amount. These hides were not particularly mentioned in the assignment, but it was claimed by the defendants that they passed to them under the general words of the instrument. [illegible] they [illegible] depended upon the question whether the contract between the plaintiffs and Osborne was a sale or a mere bailment of the hides for tanning.

The assignees, upon the [illegible] of the assignment, [illegible] to the hides [illegible] for an advance [illegible] under the provisions of the assignment. When the plaintiffs were advised of the [illegible] and demanded them [illegible] the tannery, the defendants refused to [illegible] the hides, and demanded the possession of them.

The defendants denied that the plaintiffs had any right or title to the hides, and refused to surrender them, and insisted that they were the absolute owners of them for the purposes of the assignment.

It was insisted in the answer of the defendants that the hides had been improved by the labor and expenses of Osborne, in tanning them, about [illegible] thousand dollars, and which they claimed should be allowed to them, and this allegation was admitted by the plaintiffs on the trial.

Upon these facts Justice Dean charged the Jury that the contract merely created a bailment of the hides for a specific purpose, viz.: "to tan." That it was the ordinary case of the property of one man being delivered to a mechanic with a view to its improvement by his labor; that the other provisions of the contract only provided a mode of ascertaining the compensation which Osborne was to receive for tanning. That this was apparent from the whole tenor and scope of the agreement, and whatever interest Osborne might acquire in the proceeds of the sale of the leather, the general property remained in the plaintiffs while the work was going on. That it was not pretended that the contract was entered into with the intent of defrauding the creditors of Osborne, and he could only be satisfied by the return of the identical hides in their improved form to the plaintiffs. That it not being denied that the defendants had appropriated the hides in defiance of the rights of the plaintiffs, this action was properly brought, and the only remaining question was as to the amount of damages. That the plaintiffs were entitled to the highest value of the hides at any day, intermediate the demand and the day of the trial, and that, under the decision of Justice Cowen, in Pierce vs. Schenck, 3 Hill, 28, the defendants were not entitled to any abatement or deduction on account of the labor and expense of Osborne, but that the plaintiffs were also entitled in addition to the value of the hides in the raw state, to the amount which the hides had been improved by the labor and expenses of Osborne.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, for $11,[illegible] 04.

For plaintiffs, Brown, Hall & Vanderpool and Mr. Noyes; for defendants, J. M. Parker and Mr. Conant.

An action of replevin was tried at the same time between the same parties, for 350 hides, which had been delivered under the same agreement, a few days before the assignment was executed, and which were then lying at the dock in Oswego, and had never reached the tannery. The assignees had taken possession of them, but they were taken from them by the Sheriff, on the commencement of this suit. The facts were the same as in the preceding case.

Verdict for plaintiffs, assessing the value at $2,167 70.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 62 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs. The stock is limited.

COFFEE—Is rather brisker, though not dearer. The day's sales embrace 250 bags Rio at 10½c; 2,000 bags St. Domingo, for export, at 9½c. ₩ lb.; and small lots [illegible] to the trade, at 9¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Rules dull and heavy, with sales, for the day, of nearly 700 bales at our previous reduced quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have not varied much. The steamer's accounts have scarcely affected the market. The receipts are moderate, and the stock is quite small; while the inquiry is good for home use, and fair for export. Yesterday prices are sustained. The day's operations reach 8,000 bbls., [illegible]

Superfine No. 2 [illegible]	$7 62 @ 7 75
[illegible] State	7 75 @ 7 87½
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½ @ 8 50
Common to good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	9 25 @ 10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 10 75
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 37 @ 11 00

The transactions in Canadian embrace some 1,[illegible] bbls. Superfine at $8 [illegible] in bond and $9 [illegible] free, ₩ bbl.—showing an easier feeling in the market. Southern is moderately active at about former quotations. The day's purchases embrace 1,[illegible] bbls. at $8 [illegible] for mixed to good, and $9 [illegible] $10 for favorite to fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at the range of $6 [illegible] $7 [illegible] bbl., and $7 50 @ $7 75 for superfine, ₩ bbl.—a decline. There were 50 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal disposed of at $4 [illegible] ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—[illegible] 200 boxes [illegible] at $2 [illegible] and 200 half boxes do. do., at $1 45.

GRAIN—[illegible] The day's sales consist of 3,200 [illegible] at $1 [illegible] and 4,000 bushels prime Canadian, [illegible] Corn [illegible] bushels fair were purchased at $1 37½, ₩ bushel. [illegible] rule pretty brisk and steady at 90c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in good demand, but is slightly favorable. The day's [illegible] of 60,000 bushels at 87 @ 88c., including [illegible] for Western mixed, though this kind is still held higher by factors [illegible] and at 90c. for round yellow, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 600 bales River were effected at [illegible] current quotations.

HOPS—New Hops quiet at 30c. @ 35c. ₩ lb. The supply is [illegible] moderate.

IRON—Scotch Pig is more steady, and is now [illegible] 800 tons Glengarnock, [illegible] and 800 [illegible] usual credit, ₩ ton. Nothing new has occurred in other [illegible]

LATHS—Eastern continue very scarce, and being held [illegible]

LIME—Rockland is firm at [illegible] for common and [illegible]

MOLASSES—Is more active. The new crop is beginning to arrive, and the offering greater, to freer operations. There were purchased to-day 100 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, at 30c. @ 31c.; and 100 bbls. old do. at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been active, 900 bbls. changed hands to-day, at $[illegible] ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is doing better; 150 bbls. were taken in lots, at 50c. @ 51c., cash and short time. Tar is unaltered. Pitch is in better request. The day's sales add up 3,000 bbls. Common, at $1 [illegible], delivered, and 300 bbls. No. 1, at $2 50.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue as previously reported. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 100 baskets Olive at $3 50, each and with 100 gallons Winter Lard at [illegible] usual [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in fair demand at steady rates. The day's operations comprise 1,300 bbls., at $14 for clear Mess, $13 12½ @ $13 25, for Mess; and $11 37½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs, Cut Meats, and Bacon are unchanged. Lard is not very plenty, but is rather firmer; 400 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, purchased 10c. @ 10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady. The day's sales embrace 250 bbls., at $4 @ $6 for Country Prime; $9 @ $10 50 for Country Mess; $12 50 for Ve Mess do., $14 for City do., [illegible] @ $18 50 for new and old Chicago, and $[illegible] for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in better demand, and is buoyant in price. Beef Hams are quiet and [illegible] at $14 @ $16 ₩ bbl. Butter is firmly taken at 18c. @ 24c. for Ohio, and 22c. for Western New-York, and 22c. @ 28c. for Orange County ₩ lb. Cheese is in good demand at [illegible] for prime Cheese, at 10c. @ 11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Only 80 tcs. were sold to-day, at $5 [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Display no new features. The day's [illegible] add up to 250 hhds. Cuba at 5½c., and 400 boxes Brown Havana at 5c. @ 5½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There were 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of to-day at 43c. ₩ gallon, showing a brisk market.

FREIGHTS—Were more active. For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 tcs. Beef at [illegible], 500 bales of Cotton at 3c. @ 4d. ₩ bale; 40,000 bushels Grain at 10d. @ 11d. in bulk and [illegible] in bags ₩ bush.; [illegible] Pork at 1s. 6d. For London there were engaged [illegible] bushels Corn at 11d., and 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. For Havre [illegible] were taken. [illegible] For Bremen there were engaged 500 bbls. [illegible] private terms. A brig of 250 tons was chartered for the south side of Cuba and back, at [illegible] and [illegible] charges.

New-York Cattle Market.

Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

AT ALLERTON'S WASHINGTON DROVE YARD—Offered to-day, 2,617 Beef Cattle, [illegible] during the week 3,617. We subjoin the sources of the week's supplies, together with the modes of conveyance whereby the supplies came:

Hudson River, R. R.	600	Pennsylvania, on foot	31
Hudson River boats	150	Virginia, on foot	17
Erie Railroad	714	Indiana, on cars	—
Harlem Railroad	414	New-Jersey, on foot	98
Illinois, on cars	251	Erie Railroad	—
Ohio, on cars	73	Harlem Railroad	—
Kentucky, on cars	145	Cows and Calves	30
N. Y. State, on foot	170	Veal Calves	314
N. Y. State, on cars	257	Sheep and Lambs	1,816
Connecticut, on foot	—	Swine	—

Beef Cattle, 1st quality, ₩ 100 lbs.	$10 00	Veal Calves, (live weight)	5c. @ 6c.
Ditto 2d quality	9 00 @ 9 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto common	7 50 @ 8 00	Sheep	$3 00 @ 4 00
Ditto inferior	6 50 @ 7 00	Ditto extra	5 00 @ 6 00
Cows and Calves	25 @ 75 00	Lambs	2 00 @ 3 50
Ditto extra	$80 00 @ —	Ditto extra	4 00 @ 5 00

(The supplies at the Washington Drove Yard were about equal to those of the preceding week. The market was active, a steady tone, and [illegible] of Beeves show but little change from previous rates. Other descriptions of stock were in fair demand, at rather better prices.)

AT BROWNING'S.

378 Beeves	$6 00 @ $10 00
33 Cows and Calves	30 00 @ 50 00
Cows and Calves (extra)	60 00 @ —
68 Veal Calves (live weight)	5c. @ 6c.
4,000 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep	1 50 @ 8 00
Lambs	1 50 @ 4 75

(At this market Beeves were a shade lower, but other stock, if anything, a little dearer. The supply of Sheep and Lambs in market to-day was 3,800.) Prices took a wide range (see above).

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S.

478 Beef Cattle	$7 00 @ 9 50
119 Cows and Calves	25 00 @ 60 00
64 Veal Calves	5c. @ 6c.
7,000 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep	2 00 @ 6 00
Lambs	1 50 @ 4 00

(Beef Cattle slow of sale, and rather lower. Cows and Calves in good demand, and prices steady. Veal Calves active and firm. Sheep and Lambs abundant and in less demand.)

AT O'BRIEN'S.—210 Beeves, $8 @ $9; 100 Cows and Calves, $25 @ $45; 30 Veals, 5c. @ 6c.; 600 Sheep and Lambs, $1 @ $6 00.

(Market dull, and prices generally lower.)

RECAPITULATION.

	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Allerton's	2,617	30	314	1,816
Browning's	378	33	68	4,000
Chamberlain's	478	119	64	7,000
O'Brien's	180	100	30	600
Total	3,504	282	476	13,437

Compared with the offerings the week previous, these figures present the following result:

Beef Cattle	Increase,	[illegible]
Cows and Calves	Increase,	119
Veal Calves	Increase,	77
Sheep and Lambs	Increase,	[illegible]

CHANGE OF MARKET DAY.—At a meeting called for the drovers, cattle brokers, and butchers, and held at the Washington Drove-Yard, on Monday evening, Nov. 6, to take into consideration the propriety of changing the day for the sale of cattle at the said yard, JOHN A. MERRITT was chosen Chairman, and ORVILLE HURD, Secretary. The Chairman appointed a Committee of eight, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which Committee was composed of Col. George Radcliff, Ohio; Wm Gurney, New-York; Peyton Renick, Ohio; George Ayrault, New-York; Wm. Gavin, Illinois; D. W. Dodson, New-York; E. P. Turner, Kentucky; Orville Hurd, New-York; George Harrison, Pa.

The resolutions, as follows, were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That as the sale of cattle at the Washington Drove-Yard, on Monday, required the previous Sabbath to be employed in the purchase and sale, more or less, of such cattle, and in arranging them for, and driving them to, said yards, we owe it to ourselves and to the community to effect a change of days.

2. Resolved, That as cattle purchased at the Philadelphia market are much injured by the short time [illegible] from Wednesday to Monday, commonly allowed to drive from that market to this, the interest of all concerned requires a change of days.

3. Resolved, That by the present arrangement the conveyance of cattle across the North River, many of them both from Philadelphia and from the West, by way of Erie Railroad, do not arrive in time for the Monday's market of Monday, from which great loss results to their owners.

In view of the above reasons it is

Resolved, That after Monday, the 20th inst., the market day be Thursday, instead of Wednesday, and the cattle day on Friday of each week.

JOHN A. MERRITT, Chairman.

ORVILLE HURD, Secretary.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 6, 1854.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Monday—First Board.—$4,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 89; [illegible] Bank, 128; 10 Pennsylvania [illegible] Girard Bank, 12½; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; [illegible] Union Canal 11½; 100 do. 11½; 100 Reading Railroad, [illegible] [illegible]

Between Boards.—$1,000 Susquehanna Canal [illegible] Union Canal [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; 100 Morris Canal, 13; [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible]

Second Board.—[illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 14, 1854.

The Times for the Week.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to city [illegible] to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The Massachusetts Election.

The Know-Nothings swept Massachusetts yesterday like a whirlwind. The returns which we receive by Telegraph, though scattering, indicate that HENRY J. GARDNER, their candidate, has been elected Governor by a majority over all the others. In the Congressional delegation and in the Legislature their supremacy seems to be equally marked. The weather was very stormy, a heavy rain falling through the day. But the vote bids fair to be large.

Who is Governor?

We give the returns by majorities in another column, as corrected by Telegraphic dispatches that had reached us up to midnight last night. These show CLARK 279 ahead, though two or three of them are open to some doubt. The question is still in the fog as much as ever. We incline to the belief that the official returns will make SEYMOUR Governor by less than a thousand majority.

Mr. Soule's Case.

The exclusion of Mr. SOULE from France naturally excites general interest and attention. The whole importance of the case grows out of the fact that Mr. SOULE is an accredited Representative of the Government of the United States. It is true that the scene of his official duties is at Madrid; he is accredited to the Spanish Government only; he has been officially recognized nowhere else. But he is still our Minister to Spain, wherever he may go. He bears his representative character with him in England and in France. He is none the less an American Minister on his way to Spain than after reaching it. In this view of the case, his exclusion as a suspected and obnoxious person, by the French Government, necessarily becomes an offence towards our Government.

There is only one ground on which the act can be excused; and that is the plea already urged by the London *Times*, that Mr. SOULE sought to enter France simply as an individual;—that he could not properly be recognized or treated there as he would be in the country to whose Government he was accredited;—that he could claim none of the rights and immunities of his office beyond his official jurisdiction; and that the French Government, therefore, was bound to treat him as Mr. SOULE simply. If this point is conceded,—if the representative character attaches to a Minister only within the country to which he is sent, we have no ground of complaint against the French Government, for any Government has the absolute and perfect right to exclude from its soil any person, at its pleasure. But if international law does not recognize this principle,—if it holds that a National Minister carries with him the character of a national representative wherever he may go,—then we have grounds of most serious complaint against the Government of France.

At all events our Government will undoubtedly call upon that of France for explanations. We have a right to know, distinctly and authoritatively, whether the French Emperor, in excluding Mr. SOULE from his dominions, regarded him as the representative of the United States, or only as a private individual. If he shall, in reply to our demand, give assurances upon this point, which warrant the belief that no disrespect was intended towards the United States, our Government will undoubtedly accept them. If he does not, we trust our Minister at Paris will be at once recalled.

The influence of the English Government, we have no doubt, will be exerted to prevent the affair from assuming any national importance. For however willing NAPOLEON may be to involve himself in hostilities with the United States, we do not believe that Great Britain is yet quite ready to be made an accomplice in so grave a proceeding.

A Sign of Better Times.

A gentleman writing from California concerning the habits of the people of that thrifty State, which got its growth before most States cut their first teeth, says: "Old boots and shoes, and old clothes, are mended now, and not thrown into the streets less than half worn, as formerly. We are getting to be a tolerably prudent, decent sort of people." This, he notes as a sign of success; and it is a good subject for thankfulness on the 30th, if their Governor wakes up in time to appoint that day as a proper one for General Thanksgiving. For whoever mends his old clothes, may be pronounced an economist, and safe from sudden collapses of the purse. Happy is he, of course, whose clothes have no rents to be mended, and whose *shoes* need no fixing. But when they do, he is a spendthrift that throws them in the gutter. Our Puritan ancestors mended their old coats always, while the Cavaliers that settled the South disdained patching; and the social economy of the two sections still speaks of the difference. California, by this new habit of hers, shows herself substantially a New-England State, and it is not possible that she fail of attaining all the wealth and prosperity that her youth promises. When people come to reckon what they spend as well as what they gain, there is hope of their laying something up. Till they do that, they "pour into a rat-hole" with the hope of filling it.

To the Defeated.

The defeated are an overwhelmed majority. They are the ones whose names are Legion. Their very numbers ought to reassure them. We entreat them to pickle their spirits and indulge in no dumps. One defeat does not annihilate an army, and when three armies are repulsed, albeit not allies, they have better business than to lie scowling at one another while their wounds fester. Better bury the dead—they are very numerous—oil the gashes of the feeble and rub down the stiff and rheumatic with stimulating lotions,—clear up the field, call the roll, drag back the cannon to their shelter, and begin the plans of the next campaign. A good physician of our acquaintance, who had long watched most tenderly by the bedside of a valued patient, when at last the patient succumbed to the strength of the disease and gave up the ghost, went a decent distance into the woods, and throwing up his hat vented his long-pent feelings in a loud huzza. On inquiry as to the meaning of his strange conduct, he said that while the man lived he trembled continually for fear that he would die, and "that," said he, "would kill me; but now the worst is over and there is no danger. I mourn my patient, but the strain come off of my feelings so suddenly I could not keep the shout down."

The Doctor's philosophy was sound, though the dead man's friends may have thought it cruel. Defeat is not the worst of events. The brine of Salt River is very wholesome. It clears one of vapors, washes out one's vanity and purges him of humors. Thoroughly flogged, we go back to our shops, stores, offices, humbler men and better citizens. Running for office is a capital thing for vain men, teaching them much useful distrust of themselves, and for honest men it is invaluable in discovering their weak points, and showing them where they need the tightest armor. Our private business is a gainer generally by our defeats. Things do not often improve at our counting houses, or on our farms, while we worry about office and fish for "place," as they do when we stand by and give them our undivided attention. Good Fortune is often chasing us when we run with all our might away after some two-penny office, as if it were really worth pursuing. Success in attaining it may prove our worst misfortune.

The world is not bottom-side up, though very possibly our returns may show that some of its best men are head down. If yet our side should beat, hurrah! If theirs succeeds, worse luck to them next time, and so honest an administration of their duties that our sharpened vision may detect no faults.

What Troubles are now Ahead?

The Cassandras are a frugal folk. They lay up in store matters for future croaking. Resolve one problem which they have pronounced past proof, and they start another more difficult. Shake out one kink that they have prophesied a knot past untying, and their busy fingers have prepared another that shall defy even the knife-blade of your Hercules.

Our blessed Union, which has often been in peril of thorough dissolution—repeatedly been thrust like Cleopatra's pearl, into sharp vinegar for the drink of Demagogues and Factionists—is safe; even the Baltimore *Patriot* heads an article about the New-York Elections with the announcement, and that ought to settle the question. What danger is there ahead, then, for the prophets of evil to comfort themselves in heralding? Our foreign relations seem quite satisfactory. England will not call to settle about the San Juan affair, having a preengagement that is likely to last. France has secured her desire of business for her troops and a weekly succession of new excitements for her people. So she is not likely to interfere while we make our own bargain for protecting or rejecting the suit of the Sandwich Islands. She has satisfied her gallant soul by insulting SOULE, but when she sees our American willingness to accept insults put upon the least discreet of our Ambassadors, it is hardly possible that ample apology will not be offered. Spain's trouble with us has been transmuted into a matter of dollars and cents, and in event of a disagreement in the Cuba affair, the danger from her resentment is as great as when a thrifty young giant is threatened with being eaten alive by a toothless, withered old crone, who twists as she threatens, with the pains of a mortal colic. Mexico preserves toward us the attitude of a penniless rake, who would be obliged to borrow a shilling to buy the hide to chastise us with if he should take into his head that we crowd him on the walk. Russia is a merchant who has wares to sell at a sacrifice, and is disposed to be polite to every one who may prove a purchaser, and the rest of the world has business enough of its own, or of its neighbors', to leave us untroubled and Mr. MARCY at leisure.

If we hunt for troubles, then, we must beat in our own bush. But it is small game that offers here. The "colored man" still lies skulking "in the fence;" but since it has been discovered that there is a North, a West, and an East as well as a South, we cannot but think there will be less shying at him than heretofore. The majorities elected to Congress from every State that has visited the ballot-box lately, consist of men who are not frightened at sight of "the colored man," and can hear bullying from aggressives without quaking, or piteous pleadings from panic-stricken fogies without melting. In such circumstances it would be folly to suppose that Congress will not dare to undo the great mischief of the last session if it sees fit, and yet the great ribs of our Republic neither break nor crack.

But if it can stand up under the negro question, what is there that our Government cannot face? We have no "entangling alliances" with Foreign powers, and none are proposed. The "awful Irish" do not purpose to do anything more than take away our liberties,—we believe they consent to let the Union stand. So there is no danger from that quarter; and if there were, who could stand before the Know-Nothings, Mr. CLAYTON and "SAM"? Republics have fallen before now from the relaxing influence of luxury. But when we remember that President PIERCE refused an umbrella at the Crystal Palace opening though the rain was drenching him to the skin, that our Senators ride to and from Washington in the same carriage that the runaway slave rides in, and that most of our members of Congress work at their trades during recess, we shall not tremble with apprehension of dissolution from the prevalence of luxury. There is not the slightest chance for a row for some years to come, unless the SOULE insult should breed one, and as Mr. PIERCE is supposed to have had open eyes when that chivalrous Spaniard was sent out on his mission, it is fair to presume that the emergency has been provided against. We may as well then compose ourselves to prosecute the useful arts of peace. It is a good time to appoint a man of one wife, of a straight back, and prudent firmness, to supersede BRIGHAM YOUNG in governing the Salt Lake country. It is a proper time to build war steamers, and put our coast defences in order,—to clear our navigable rivers, to construct harbors on exposed shores—to settle States and rectify old errors of policy—to widen canals and band together the East and the West, and indissolubly interlink the North and the South by means of a Railroad to the Pacific. Mr. PIERCE has yet a noble opportunity to immortalize himself; will he not be about it?

A Governor for Utah.

Who bids for the Governorship of Utah? Where are the applicants for the honorable post? Eligible men for the governing of other Territories turn up at every corner of the Federal City, but we hear of nobody offering bribes to the President's door-keeper for favorable hints to obtain this gift. The *Star of Washington* spoke of General PILLOW as a proper, prudent man to be sent among these Latter Day Polygamists, but he pleaded less his military ability and courage than his iciness of heart. It is pretty evident that the patriotism of politicians does not incline that way. They are not disposed to put a Commission from Mr. PIERCE in opposition to the one that BRIGHAM holds, as he avers, from a higher power than the President who drew it. So far from being held desirable, this berth, indeed, seems to present a threatening chasm into which no Curtius is yet ready to leap. We would suggest that for the emergency Captain CANOT, the repentant Slaver, is the proper man. He has had experience of Mungo John's wiferies, and came out principled against harems. He has eaten baboon soup and drunk at the table of cannibals. He has poisoned favorite cabin-boys to prevent the contagion of small-pox, and set rivers of blood to flowing over innumerable decks,—he would not fear to face Mungo BRIGHAM and all the Elders. Moreover, once out there, there must be a host of the dissatisfied that have but one wife, or in the great demand can get none, who would side with a Governor of pluck with a military force at his heels, to put down the lustful Chief of the Deseret profligates. To judge from his messages and frequent speeches of denunciation, there must be a jolly set of ragamuffin Gentiles under the very shadow of the Temple, who would unite with the new Governor to "crush out" any probable rebellion. So let us have Capt. CANOT for our Curtius. Moreover, it would make a fitting chapter to add by way of appendix to the next edition of BRANTZ MAYER's popular book, and it would convince the London *Athenaeum* that such a man as CANOT exists, and is not simply a myth.

The Plague-Spots of the Great Atlantic.

During the present month of last year, out of 31,191 emigrants who sailed from the different ports of Europe for New-York, 1,113 died during the passage, being upwards of 3½ per cent. on voyages occupying, on the average, somewhat less than 39 days. This frightful mortality attracted the attention of the United States Senate, and in the following month of December, a Select Committee, on motion of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, was appointed to consider the causes of the sickness and mortality prevailing on board emigrant ships. Their able report has been already published in our columns, and we hail with considerable satisfaction the prospect of some speedy beneficial legislation upon this important subject. God has made the ocean healthy, and whenever it proves otherwise it is in consequence of man's tyranny, ignorance or avarice, pursuing the emigrants on their passage here—all of which are evils that call loudly for the interposition of republican legislation. The majority of emigrants are in humble life, while very few of them, coming as they chiefly do from inland towns and villages, know anything of ships, and consequently little of the precautions necessary to insure a safe and comfortable passage. Hence unprincipled masters and owners are not slow to take advantage of their ignorance, and it not unfrequently happens that vessels which the Insurance Companies reject as unseaworthy and unfit to carry cargoes of valuable goods, are converted, in the shape of emigrant ships, into what may be aptly termed plague-spots of the great Atlantic. This ignorance on the part of the emigrants, and the general condition of these people—not more shocking to our sensibilities than disgraceful to humanity—have at length rendered it necessary that the strong arm of the law should come between the masters or owners and their living cargo. But in effecting any alterations in, or additions to the present laws which guide the passenger traffic between this country and Europe, it will be all-important that a just regard should be had to the various local laws that govern emigration from the different European ports—otherwise any act passed by our Government will prove of little or no service, and might even do great injury.

The Committee, in order to obtain correct data on which to found their judgment, prepared a circular containing fourteen questions relative to the police and sanitary management of emigrant ships. These circulars were addressed to members of the medical profession, merchants and others, throughout the country and in the cities at which the landing of foreign passengers chiefly takes place; and from the answers already received they have made their report.

It is not our intention, however, to follow the honorable Chairman through all his various questions, which, although highly important for the information of his Committee, are not essential to the present article. We shall content ourselves, consequently, by pointing out a few of the most important evils that exist on board of emigrant ships, and the remedies suggested either by our own experience or by reference to the report before us. First, then, we believe that only where acknowledgedly good and effective arrangements for thorough ventilation exist, no passengers ought to be allowed on the lower deck, and further, that the number of passengers a vessel carries ought not to be governed by the amount of dry goods, or coal, or iron she can, by any possibility, stow away, but rather by the number of cubic feet of air of the apartments allotted to their use. The truth should not be overlooked, however, that the better the ventilation the less room is required; and that fact alone, in case of any new law on the subject, will be sufficient to encourage a good system of ventilation, both on the part of masters and owners.

The next most important point in any new passenger law would seem to be the directing the ship to provide proper food for the passengers, and that the cooking of it should be done *for* and not *by* them. So far, indeed, as the prevention of diseases generally found on shipboard is concerned, there is an absolute necessity that there should be a sufficiency of substantial, well-cooked food in the steerage, and it is impossible that this can ever be the case so long as the passengers are allowed to provide and cook for themselves. It may be objected, however, that a law of this kind would diminish emigration, by increasing the cost of the voyage. We do not think so. No vessel should leave a European port without a sufficient supply of food for all on board; and if this be the rule, it cannot make a difference in the cost of the necessary provisions, whether the vessel provide for all, or each passenger do so for himself. The difference, if any existed, would be wholly in favor of the ship,—inasmuch as she can buy the articles required in large quantities from the wholesale dealers, and thereby procure them cheaper than the emigrant who has to go for his small wants to the retail store. We have little doubt that the almost entire exemption from epidemic diseases of the sailors and marines in our navy is attributable in a great measure to the quantity and quality of their food. Let, then, the diet list of emigrant vessels be something like that on board our ships of war, being careful, however, to exclude rum in every shape.

A recent disaster has called public attention to the question as to how far the master's authority extends to enforce his commands on board ship. This, as far as regards emigrant vessels and their passengers, is a question that ought to be settled definitively by Congress. We would give the master ample power to enforce cleanliness in every way amongst the passengers. At present, were any master to exercise his proper authority in enforcing obedience in this respect, we have no doubt but that he might find himself the subject of an action for false imprisonment or assault, soon after his arrival in port. But perhaps the most important of all regulations that could be adopted in any new law would be the directing a report to be made by every vessel bringing emigrant passengers, of the length of the voyage, number of passengers, number of deaths, the prevalent diseases, and many other matters which would render these statistics highly useful, should there be any necessity for further legislation at any time hereafter. Until within the last few years the health of those "who go down to the sea in ships" has, generally speaking, been so good that the mortality prevailing on shipboard has not excited interest sufficient to require correct statistics in regard to it, to form a part of the regular returns to the Government. Even at New-York indeed, the great commercial emporium of the country, the list of arrivals furnished by the Collector does not always state the number of deaths, while it altogether omits to notice those who are landed sick.

We have spoken hitherto entirely with reference to the treatment of emigrants on shipboard, and have said nothing in regard to the measures which must eventually be taken, in order to protect them from the bullying exactions of *licensed* runners, and the various frauds enacted at what are called emigrant boarding houses; instances of which we are publishing every day, and to which we shall refer more especially at some future time.

Amusements.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY's entertainment comes off to-night, at the Church of the Holy Unity in Broadway. It should be well attended. The best kind of choral music is not heard too often here.

The Benefit for the widow and children of the late Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON, takes place to-night at NIBLO's Garden. Go.

MISS THERESA ESMONDE'S READINGS.

The Stuyvesant Institute was crowded to its almost capacity last evening, on the occasion of the readings from the poems of THOMAS DAVIS, and other Irish National Poets, by Miss THERESA ESMONDE. Miss ESMONDE read as she generally does, with much precision and with more than usual spirit, and was of course, rapturously applauded. At the close of the performance, she was enthusiastically called out, and made in reply a brief and appropriate response.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE ORATORS.

MR. CHAS. WHITNEY gave the first of his oratorical impersonations at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, last evening, in presence of a large audience. He gives his next entertainment in the same place on Friday evening.

The Ward's Island Purchase, and the City Paupers.

The question of the Ward's Island purchase hangs by the ears in the Common Council. Not long ago, a Select Committee went to the premises under the guidance of the owner, to examine the tract in market and to decide. No report has appeared from the Committee, and the matter is likely to lie over until near the close of the Session of this year, or to be overslaughed altogether. The attempt to put off upon the City a purchase so very extensive, is a noticeable act. Ward's Island is owned by three parties, viz.: the Corporation of the City, the Commissioners of Emigration, and Mr. MCCOTTER; the latter gentleman holding by a long lease, under the old LAWRENCE title. It is the portion last named which the City is requested to buy. The Corporation is likewise requested to pay therefor the moderate sum of *Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars*, and some hundreds. The amount of land to be disposed of is about *fifty acres*. The price demanded per acre is, accordingly, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars. Nearly $2,000 an acre seems to be a high figure for lands which will be employed only for charitable establishments and a burial place for the paupers of the City. The fact that the fifty acres in the market are private property, is perhaps counted upon to justify the price demanded. Whether the Common Council will view the subject in the same light, or enter a protest against the price, it remains to be seen. The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom this matter was referred (Messrs. FRYE, WILD and SEELY,) have already made one report in favor of the purchase, on Mr. MCCOTTER's terms. The Committee probably considered themselves as in the execution of an act calculated to enhance the interests of the City; but it strikes us they have made a mistake. The report was recommitted to the Committee, and there remains at present. Perhaps the recommendations will be modified when they make their second report.

As Ward's Island is now occupied, the City possesses a very considerable share of it. The title, vested in the Corporation, enures to the benefit of the Governors of the Almshouse, who were previously in need of accommodation. The City has now its Potter's Field on this Island, instead of Randall's; and abundant space remains for all necessary additions, for buildings, shops, and hospitals. The State owns enough for the use of the Emigration Board. Why Mr. MCCOTTER should be encouraged in the attempt to force his fifty acres (on a lease at that) upon the City, and at exorbitant rates, is a mystery not yet fathomed.

The Committee urge that the City needs a new Burial Ground for Paupers; calling to mind the fact that the bodies of the dead have been heaped into two pits, and that no room is left for more. We are able to say, from personal observation, that there could be no more repulsive sight than that of the place where our City poor are buried. We have lately taken the trouble to visit the Island, to examine the localities in question. The mode of burial is worse than that which a respectable man affords his dog. A space, hardly half an acre, is walled around by a high fence; and within this enclosure a great pit yawns. It is now perhaps twenty feet deep, at the deepest. A coffin hole is always open, ready for the next customer. The earth is shoveled down from the brink of the pit, as occasion requires. By the side of this open pit is another, closed up very recently, with the earth still fresh upon it. These two now contain *seven thousand bodies*. At the borders of the enclosure, a few painted wooden crosses, and a plank here and there, mark the resting place of a few—the favored of this hideous locality—whom the hand of affection has rescued from the lot of the multitude whose graves are covered by those of thousands of others. A few years ago, Randall's Island showed a spectacle even more revolting; the Potter's Field then consisting of long and deep trenches, into which the pine coffins were packed, directly on top of each other, without a spadeful of earth between them, to the height of seven, eight and nine feet. And, worse than this, the trenches were never covered until the line had been completed. Once we counted *eight* coffins, one above the other, while the decomposition, going on rapidly under a July sun, made the atmosphere poisonous. On Ward's Island the case is different; but quite as bad, in its way. The Committee admit that the present mode of burial appeared to them "a disgrace and an outrage upon humanity." But they have no remedy to propose, except the expensive and useless one of involving the City in another $100,000 of debt, which taxpayers will be required to pay.

It is claimed that the present owner of these lots was compelled to purchase a portion of them at high prices; that it would be unfair to ask him to sell a part, and not all; that no one would buy lots surrounded by pauper establishments; and that the City should take one-fourth of the water-grant, the proportion owned by Mr. MCCOTTER. These reasons were probably sufficient for the Committee. Citizens will probably not fancy them. The fact that one man pays great prices for a few acres of land, is no valid reason why he should place an extravagant value upon many acres. Because the City is the purchaser, it is no reason why it should be victimized any more than an individual buyer. The arguments of the Committee seem to us to lack strength; and we hope the report will be rejected.

Medical.

DR. JOS. BIGELOW, of Boston, has a work in press of TICKNOR & FIELDS. Among other topics he touches on the burial of the dead; on the action of Cochituate water on lead pipes, and the influence of the same on health; on coffee and tea and their medicinal effect; on the history and use of tobacco; on the treatment of injuries occasioned by fire and heated substances; practical views of medical education; on the treatment of disease; on self-limited diseases. These are some of the subjects discoursed upon in Dr. BIGELOW's volume. It is entitled *Nature in Disease*.

Last week, at a session of the Supreme Court, at East Cambridge, Judge DEWEY presiding, a termination was given to a singular case which has been for some time pending. Without going into particulars, the facts are substantially these. Dr. BARTLETT, of Somerville, Mass., was prosecuted for mal-practice—the case being BARTLETT *vs.* EMMA EDGELY. It was represented that the defendant did not reduce a fractured clavicle, as he ought to have done, and a partial loss of the right arm of the plaintiff, a miss of eight years, resulted. On two former occasions the matter has been in the courts. Damages were laid at $10,000, but the Jury swept away the cherished hope of those who pressed valiantly for the great prize. The defendant came off victoriously, and the plaintiff remains, as at the beginning, without a shilling drawn from Dr. BARTLETT's pocket.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

The Reynolds Contract.

The REYNOLDS offal contract was revived yesterday. The Committee in whose hands the subject has remained, have made another report, recommending that provision be at once made for removing the nuisances of the City, and that proposals for a new contract be invited. Meanwhile, it is recommended that the City Inspector be empowered to act as necessity requires until the new contract shall be awarded. A great difficulty lies in the way. Barren Island is the only convenient or accessible spot to which the City refuse can be removed, and Mr. REYNOLDS holds a ten years' lease upon it. In order to obviate this difficulty, the Committee recommend that the City purchase the REYNOLDS lease. The report is to be printed before action is taken.

Patriotic Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of British Soldiers.

A Society has been organized in this City, for the benevolent purpose of adopting measures to obtain subscriptions from the English, Scotch and Irish residents in New-York, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the British service, employed in the war against Russia. At a preliminary meeting, RICHARD IRWIN, Esq., in the Chair. On the motion of THOMAS DIXON, Esq., seconded by ANTHONY BARCLAY, Esq., Her British Majesty's Consul, it was

Resolved, That a subscription list be opened, to which all Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen in New-York be invited to contribute, and that JOSEPH STUART, Esq., be appointed Treasurer.

It was further resolved that the subscriptions which may be collected should be remitted to the Patriotic Fund.

The following Committee for receiving subscriptions in the City of New-York was appointed:

Richard Irwin,	Thomas Dixon,	A. Gillespie,
Adam Norrie,	H. L. Routh,	James Muirhead,
Joseph Stuart,	J. C. Beales, M. D.,	Robert Waller,
William Young,	Henry Eyre,	John J. Boyd,
Anthony Barclay,	W. D. Cuthbertson,	E. Cunard,
Jas. W. Wallack,	Edward Windust,	Richard Bell,
Rev. John Thompson, D. D.		

The appeal has not been made in vain, as a sum exceeding five thousand three hundred dollars has been already realized. Among those who have contributed, appear the following names and amounts:

Richard Irwin	$100	John Nicholson	$100
James Stuart	100	Lottimer, Large & Co.	100
H. L. Routh	100	British Subject 25 years in United States	100
W. D. Cuthbertson	100		
S. Nicholson	100	Wm. Wood	100
Siffken & Ironside	100	Strachan & Scott	100
W. C. Pickersgill	100	W. Young	100
S. Cochrane & Co.	100	T. Dixon	100
Wm. Scott	100	Ed. Windust	100
A. Norrie	100	W. B. Duncan	100
A. Barclay	100	James Walker	100
Henry Eyre	100	J. R. Jaffray	100
E. Cunard	100	A. T. Stewart & Co.	100
B. F. Dawson	100	Geo. Smith	100

In addition, there were 27 subscriptions of $50, one of $40, 37 of $25, and numerous of smaller amounts. The Committee will meet on Wednesday next. In the meantime, the list is open for further subscriptions.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 241 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway.

THE PARTHENON CIRCULATING LIBRARY—Containing over 4,000 vols. of Choice Books, and to which all New Works are added, is at DAVIS' Bookstore, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of 24th-st.

Terms—$5 a year; $3 six months. Catalogues, 12½ cents.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—New-York—The public are respectfully informed that SILAS C. HERRING having relinquished to the subscriber all his right to make and sell this world-renowned Fire-proof Safe, the subscriber will continue the manufacture and sale of the same.

The thousands of certificates from merchants, bankers and mechanics of all trades, that have been given in favor of this, the only true Salamander, renders it useless for the subscriber to multiply words, as it is known that fully twenty-five thousand of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES have been manufactured and sold in the United States, and in almost every large fire that has taken place during the last ten years, these Safes have been subjected to the severest tests, and not one of the genuine Salamanders has ever been destroyed.

A good assortment on hand and for sale by

B. G. WILDER, Patentee and Manufacturer, Warehouse, No. 164 Pearl-st., N. Y.

WINTER, 1854—4,000 OVERCOATS, TALMAS, PALETOTS, and Surtouts.

5,000 Business Coats, Frocks, Sacks and Dress Coats.

6,000 Pants, of French, English and American Cassimeres.

4,000 Vests, of Silk Velvet, Plush, Cassimere, &c., &c.

A very large and select stock of Furnishing Goods, viz: Underwear, Shirts, Shawls, Robes, Cravats, Gloves, &c., together with about 6,000 garments for Boys' Winter wear, consisting of Overcoats, Sacks, Jackets, Vests, &c., forming in all, the most extensive and desirable stock of Winter Clothing and Furnishing Goods for Men and Boys' wear ever got up in this City. Will be sold during the remainder of the season, at clearing-out prices, as part of our system is to hold no goods over the season.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS' Improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, than any other pianos in the United States. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames and circular scales; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.,) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices—$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount made to Clergymen. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be received. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE ELECTION BEING OVER, POLITICS GIVE place to fashion, and the ample tastes of the ladies at WILDE'S, Nos. 30 and 32 John-st., [illegible] purchasers, by its variety, beauty, [illegible] styles, and elegance of [illegible] ladies' and misses' Winter hats, [illegible] of silk, velvet and other bonnets [illegible] bonnets, flowers, feathers, [illegible] Every article is sold at cost [illegible] not being determined to keep up a rush of business in spite of hard times that he may be enabled to keep his numerous hands in full employment. R. T. WILDE.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.—SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, invite the attention of the trade and public generally to their large stock of two and three colored brocatelles of all widths, Satins, Brocades, Lampas, Tapestries, Satin Delaines, Plushes, Cornices, Lace, and Muslin Curtains, and every article in the upholstery and curtain line, which they offer at prices lower than any other establishment in the City.

The above are all of this Fall's importation, and Messrs. S. & H. being determined to close out their stock by the 1st of January, offer extra inducements to purchasers.

"CUPID'S AID-DE-CAMP."—THE TITLE HAS been given to BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, for the ladies declare it to be the most powerful ally of the little God of Love. It is certainly the most splendid preparation for the hair that is known. Sold by the inventor, WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; and in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; CHARLES RING & Co., Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; and Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone, and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH's celebrated Melodeons place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club and lodge rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

ENGLISH ROSEWOOD WORKBOXES.—HAVING on hand a large lot of these really serviceable boxes, which are slightly damaged, we have concluded to offer them to the public at a discount of 25 per cent. from the usual prices, so that a good box can now be had at 50 cents, $1 25, $1 50, $1 87, &c. G. W. TUTTLE, Importer of Fancy Goods, Novelties, and Toys, No. 345 Broadway.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE ARE THE best representatives of what they personate we have ever seen. Their delineations are entirely original, and differ from the stale stuff called Negro wit that one generally sees and hears so frequently at the Negro Opera Houses. We commend all who want to enjoy a good hearty laugh to drop in at PERHAM'S, No. 663 Broadway.

ELECTION IS OVER, THE SMOKE OF THE BATtle is clearing away, the list of the killed and wounded is recorded, the triumphant victors are resting upon their honors, and now is the time for reading good books. Reader, call on your bookseller for BOB, THE NEWSBOY. It is the book of the day. See advertisement on fifth page of TIMES.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT at Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., is as famous for the cut and style of the apparel made to measure, as the ready made department is for variety and excellence. Cheapness is the distinctive characteristic of Union Hall. In this respect as in many others, it has the advantage of other similar establishments.

PLAID CASHMERES! PLAID CASHMERES!—We will offer, THIS MORNING, 2,000 yards FINE FRENCH PLAIDS at 3s. per yard, worth 6s. Also, 3,000 yards FINE FRENCH MERINOES at 6s. [illegible] and [illegible]

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, FOR use in cold and wet weather; also, Ladies' Lined Gloves, and Bleaching Gloves and Mitts—a certain cure for rough and chapped hands—for sale at all Rubber stores, and to the trade only at No. 19 John-st., up stairs.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—FASHIONABLE CLOTHING—Large and elegant assortment. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, are now offering a most superb variety of well-made goods. All styles for men and boys. No deviation from marked prices.

CLOTHING—SEASONABLE CLOTHING OF THE latest style and best quality, and sold at prices to suit the times, can be obtained at HEWITT, COULSON & CO., No. 111 Fulton, and No. 30 Ann-sts.

Egyptian Wheat.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The specimen of grain which was handed in at the office of the DAILY TIMES, a few days since, is said to be Egyptian Wheat. It was raised by a poor woman at New-Brighton, Staten Island, from a few seeds given to her last Spring. She describes the yield as being more abundant than any she ever witnessed, and that the product from the small space sown by her is at the rate of 80 to 100 bushels per acre. The original seed is said to have been taken from a mummy. The object of exhibiting the specimen now hanging in your office is to attract attention in regard to this wonderful agricultural production—to ascertain whether the experiment of its culture has ever been fairly tested, on a larger scale than the one from which this specimen is derived; and further, in aid of a poor deserving woman, who would furnish some of the seed to persons who may possibly desire to obtain them.

New-York, Nov. 7, 1854.

The specimen referred to may be seen in the business office of the DAILY TIMES. It is really worth examining.

APPROPRIATE.—In an old bookseller's catalogue appears the following article: "Memoirs of Charles I., with a head capitally executed."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Thousands are Troubled with Indigestion, and distress after eating, accompanied often by giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and other nervous symptoms. The most perfect relief is afforded by DR. McCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR, a delightful and purely vegetable preparation, which effects the most surprising cures in a short time. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by RUSHTON, DELLUC, and all Druggists. A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st., proprietors.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary in the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. SIBBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

Lamps, Girandoles, &c.—T. W. SANDERS, No. 3 Chatham-square, has on hand a fine assortment of lamps, girandoles, chandeliers, &c., which cannot be surpassed. Also Dyott's improved patent oil lamps, gas fixtures, &c. Salesrooms on first and second floors.

Large and Superior Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, can supply extra large Trees of every kind, for immediate fruit-bearing or ornament. Catalogues at No. 112 Chambers-st.

[illegible] Life and Vigor Renewed.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the [illegible] [illegible]

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons. In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Consecration of the Provisional Bishop Elect of New-York.—The Consecration of Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D. as Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, will take place (D. V.) on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., in Trinity Church in this City. The Service will begin at 11 o'clock A. M. The seats in the middle aisle will be reserved for the Clergy and the Lay Delegates to the last Annual Convention of the Diocese, who can obtain their tickets on and after Saturday next, at the Depository of the Church Book Society, No. 637 Broadway. For admission to the other parts of the Church no tickets will be required. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Lectures before the New-York City Library Union.—The second Lecture of the Historical Course, by the Rev. JOHN LORD, will be delivered in the Chapel of the University on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: Louis the XIV. and the Grandeur of the Monarchy. Tickets for the Course $1.50; [illegible] ... MR. OTHEA, bookseller, No. 717 Broadway, MR. DODD, Brick Church Chapel, and at the door.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, President.
DAVID CRAWFORD, Secretary.

A Whisper to the Ladies. [illegible] Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—The concluding Lecture of the Historical Course, before the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, will be delivered by Rev. JOHN LORD, at Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject, Napoleon Bonaparte. Tickets, 25 cents each; Gentleman and lady, 37½ cents. Members tickets, 12 cents.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, } Lecture Committee.
FRANK W. BALLARD,
JOHN GRESHAM

Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, tetter, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. G. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

The Second Anniversary of the FLEET-ST. (Brooklyn) JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th, at 7½ o'clock. One of the Bishops will preside. Bishop SIMPSON and others will address the meeting. Bishop WAUGH, Bishop JANES, Dr. DURBIN, Dr. BOWEN, and others will be present. A collection will be taken. H. B. KEEN, Secretary.

Porters' Benevolent Association.—The members of the Porters' Benevolent Association are requested to attend a Special Meeting to be held at their rooms No. 31 North William-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. EDWARD FOLLIS, President.
MARTIN PURLAN, Secretary.

National Poultry Society.—The Managers of the National Poultry Society are requested to meet at the Astor House on THURSDAY next, 16th November, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of deciding upon the date and other particulars of the forthcoming Second Annual Show, in this City, of the Association. P. T. BARNUM, President.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Lecture-room of the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
WILLIAM BACKUS,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

Notice.—The creditors of REED, BROTHERS & CO. of Philadelphia, will have a meeting on TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, Nov. 14, at the Astor House. It is expected that all the creditors and other parties interested, will be fully represented, as business of great importance will be laid before them.

Grand Temple of Honor—State of New-York.—The regular semi-annual session of the Grand Temple, will commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, No. 289 Bowery. Representatives are requested to be punctual.
REUBEN C. BULL, G. W. R.

Lectures on History.—At Hope Chapel, by Rev. Dr. COX, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

THE TWINS,
BY SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

In consequence of the great interest manifested in the fine picture by Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., it will remain on exhibition until further notice.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful Painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. The subject,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST.
[illegible] ... GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

BANKS SURRENDERED EXPLODED.—Robbers [illegible] ... LILLIE'S SAFES AND BANK LOCKS [illegible] ... A. S. MORRIS, Agent.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Can cut and make dresses. Both are highly recommended. Will endeavor to please in every particular. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply or call at No. 338 Bowery, for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young women, one a first-rate cook and pastry cook, is an experienced laundress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or assist in washing and ironing, both thoroughly understand their business. Can give best City reference for integrity and capability. To be seen till engaged at No. 238 26th-st., near 9th-av., top floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman to do general housework. Is a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook—can do plain sewing and is fond of children. Can give the best of City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 11 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active, honest, intelligent, industrious, sober young man, a situation in a Banker's, Broker's, Shipping or Lawyer's Office; writes a fair business hand, is quick and correct at figures. Please address EVELYN H. FAIRFIELD, Times Office, or No. 125 West 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands domestic baking and is a good washer and ironer; good City reference can be given; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 143 6th-av., fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; is a very good cook and excellent laundress. Has excellent references and will be found to understand her business. No objection to the country. Call at the Free office, No. 76 6th-av. (old No. 64.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one is a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference; and as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by another. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as professed cook, in a private family. She understands French and English cooking. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 76 Irving-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, in a private family, the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework for a private family; with the best of City reference given, and can be seen at No. 146 Sullivan-st., rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron. Can do all kinds of baking, pastry, &c. Can give over three years' reference from her last place. Will be found careful and willing to do her work. Call at No. 29 Prince-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamber work and fine washing. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 47 Perry-st., corner of 4th-st. Can be seen for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress. Would have no objection to travel. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 1 4th-av. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 66 West 15th-st., in the rear of her present employer.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a clean, healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk. To be seen till suited at No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, in a private family going to Savannah. The advertiser is a respectable American girl, and comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a capable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; she is a good baker. Please call at the candy store, second door in Boerum-st., corner of Atlantic, Brooklyn.

FOUR INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS—Lately landed, want places to do housework, chamberwork, &c. They will be content with $4 a month, and are not afraid to work in the City or country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

GIRL WANTED—In a family consisting of three, to do general housework. Will be required to assist in taking care of an infant. Must be a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, and a Protestant. Unless well recommended none need apply. Wages $8 a month. Inquire No. 10 High-st., Brooklyn.

SEVERAL PROTESTANT AND OTHER servants, with good City reference, at the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMIGRANT PROTECTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 37 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 12 and 14 Astor-place, 8th-st. Also, farm hands, &c., at the former.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—In a gentleman's family, nurse, cook, waitress and laundress. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

SERVANTS.—Good servants of every description, Protestants and others, for City or country, are waiting for places at FERRE'S AGENCY, No. 8 Duane-st., near the corner of Broadway. Ladies, please call for them.

AN AMERICAN LADY wishes to meet with a person keeping a first-class boarding house or hotel, who would wish to engage her services for the Winter; is fully competent to take charge of either of the above places. Has no objections to a private family. For further particulars address Mrs. H. B. at this office.

SALESMEN—Wanted permanently, several first class Salesmen to travel, take orders, and wholesale from sample, three articles, viz: THE MOUNTAIN INDIAN LINIMENT, DURNO'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. To such, being fully qualified, I will pay $100 per month; also, a commission on sales. N. B.—One is wanted for New-York City and vicinity. Address DURNO'S MEDICAL DEPOT, Albany, N. Y., or J. DURNO, Box — Post-Office, New-York City.

20 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With $10, to engage in a business from which $5 per day may be realized. Address a letter containing 12 cents in stamps, or call on BROWN & BROTHER, No. 321 Spring-st., N. Y. Full particulars and a specimen of the article will be sent by return mail.

MUSIC SCHOLARS.—A lady, living on Brooklyn Heights, would like to give lessons on the Piano-Forte to a few young pupils at her residence. Good references given. Address M. T., at this office, or through the Brooklyn Post-Office.

MATRON WANTED—A respectable, middle aged female, American, without a family, well qualified to discharge the duties of Matron to the New-York Hospital. None need apply but those who can produce the most unexceptionable recommendations. Applications in writing only, to be addressed to ROBERT I. MURRAY, and left at the Hospital until the 15th of the present month.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.—(1847) By WILCOX & SONS, No. 353 Broadway. A perpetual introducer, promoting universal acquaintance with the best educators of all Nations. Terms, one per cent. Every dollar invested brings every patron, and procures $100, secured by a transferable check, $5, $10, $15, &c. No charge to pupils. Teacher's Meeting daily, cutting weekly every school and family.

TO BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS.—Wanted, a writing Engraver; one who perfectly understands his business and is a fast workman, may have a permanent situation, and can make from $25 to $30 a week. Inquire at WHAITE'S, corner of Barclay-st. and Broadway.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME AND REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 145 Grand-st.—Respectable female servants are here supplied with the best situations, and provided, while out of place, with a comfortable quiet home, at a cheap rate. Apply to the Matron.

COACHMAN—Wanted by a young unmarried Protestant, a situation as coachman or waiter in a private family. Can bring the highest testimonial of character from some of the first families of the City. Communications addressed SAMUEL NELSON, No. 11 West 21st, the residence of his present employer, will meet with prompt attention.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—Wanted immediately, one or two good Stereotype Finishers, to work in a foundry at Andover, Mass. The highest wages given. Apply to JOHN F. TROW, Ann-st.

FEEDER WANTED—For a ruling machine. Apply to TUCKER & TAYLOR, Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 9 Thames-st., 5th story.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, &c.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—One of about twenty-horse power, in complete order. Also, the necessary gearing for a saw and planing mill. Apply to JOHN LLOYD, No. 13 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. at No. 11 (room No. 13) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 20, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain-Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving $40 to $60 per cent per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.
WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER,

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At a great bargain, at 5 years' lease, and the furniture of the Waverley House, situated in the pleasant city of Detroit, Michigan. The house is situated on the corner of Shelby-st. and Jefferson-av. (the principal streets of the city.) The house is doing a good business, and is situated near the depot of the Michigan Central and the Great Western Railroad and the Steamboat Landing. Inquire of WHITING & LOFF, Proprietors.

TO CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS.—One thoroughly versed in the above branches is desirous of making an arrangement with a good house. Having an extensive acquaintance, he can influence a large amount of trade. A note addressed [illegible] W. E. B., at the office of the Times, will meet with prompt attention.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Boarding near the City can be obtained in a very desirable house, in a pleasant village. The family is small and private, and the accommodations are of the best kind. There are Churches and schools and all other conveniences in the village. Those wishing to accommodate had better apply, as the terms will be low. Direct, with real name and address, VILLAGE, Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or three single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board, in a fine location—house having all modern improvements, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, by applying immediately at No. 150 West 17th-st.

BOARDING.—And a parlor and bedroom just vacated, on the second floor, front. Also, a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 94 East 17th-st.

BOARDING.—A few families and single gentlemen can be accommodated at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 21 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50 per day [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, at No. 19 9th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One large furnished attic room, with fire-place, and one hall bedroom, on third floor, will be let with board. Location between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 280 Hicks-st., near Joralemon.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife and one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and full or partial board, at No. 59 Tompkins-place, near Clinton-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A large front room on the second story suitable for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, at No. 1 Willow-place, corner Joralemon-st., between Wall and South Ferries.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained at moderate rates at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD, IF REQUIRED.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 73 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN.—Would like to board a gentleman and wife for the Winter. Location very desirable, and convenient to the ferries; house new and modern built. No other boarders taken. Address HOME, Times office.

BEDROOM AND BREAKFAST.—A respectable gentleman, of steady habits, can obtain an excellent room with fire-place, well furnished, on the 2d story, in a private residence, by applying at No. 150 Prince-st., west of Broadway. Breakfast with the family, or in his own room if required.

ROOM WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished, with board, for a young widow lady with an infant, in a respectable family. Address D. W. B., Times office.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD.—At No. 21 Bond-st., large and small, in suites or separately, furnished or unfurnished, with hot, cold and shower baths.

FURNISHED ROOMS—May be obtained in suites or separately, with partial board if desired, in a private family, residing at No. 223 West 14th-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS—At No. 8 Bond-st. with all the modern improvements, for single gentlemen, with partial board, if required.

FURS.

FURS.
LADIES' FUR STORE.
RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season a splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of Russian, H. B. and American Sable, Chinchilla, Stone Marten, Mink, Imperial Ermine, &c., manufactured into Capes, Victorines, Cardinals, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., besides every variety suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
Also, a fine assortment of Trimming Furs, Sleigh and Lap Robes, Fur Gloves.
Every article is made in the best style and warranted.
Furs refinished in the best manner.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 54 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 67 Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—The dwelling of the subscriber, No. 191 19th-st., was entered at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening by a couple of adroit young rascals, apparently 18 or 20 years of age, who helped themselves to a basket containing about 1 dozen silver table and tea spoons and forks, 1 silver butter and pie knives, 1 silver cups, and some other table furniture, with which they made their escape. The articles were variously marked "Wade," "Frank," "Charles Francis Bache," "William," "M. W.," "M. B. W.," and some were without any mark. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thieves and recovery of the property.
ELIAS WADE, Jr.

LOST—In 20th-st., 5th-av., or 21st-st., on the evening of the 9th inst., a LADY'S SMALL GOLD WATCH, with blue-enameled back, set with small diamonds; maker's name, J. Beattie & Co., Geneva. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it with SWIFT, HURLBUT & CO., No. 207 Pearl-st.

LOST—Between Amity and No. 229 10th-st., on the 9th inst., a small PAPER PARCEL containing a pair of lace sleeves and a lace handkerchief. The finder will greatly oblige, and be handsomely rewarded by returning the same to D. A. OGDEN, at the Bond-street House, Broadway.

LOST—A CHECK for $1,700, payable to the order of SILAS MASON, on Chemical Bank, New-York, dated about 15th Sept., 1854. This is to caution all persons against negotiating said Check, as payment has been stopped.
SILAS MASON.

VICTORINE LOST—Thursday morning, 9th inst., in one of the Second-av. cars, or going from the car to Harlem Ferry, a Fur Victorine. The finder will be suitably rewarded by sending the same to No. 38 7th-st., N. Y.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Living in clover,
Each blood-sucking rover
Feeds on our flesh while we sleep;
But the Powder surprises
The bugs of all sizes—
The Pills kill all vermin that creep.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS for destroying insects and vermin, are sold, wholesale and retail, at the Central Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR—Depot, No. 44 Broadway, New-York. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

Every kind of Humor,
From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table-spoonful per day; children over ten years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TIMES:—As any improvement made upon our present modes of constructing Life Boats is a subject of deep interest to the community at large, I desire, through the medium of your paper, to announce to the public that I am about completing a model of a Metallic Life Boat, which I am confident will be a decided improvement upon any now in use. The boat is built with numerous water-tight compartments, so that water and provisions may be stored, with the utmost safety, sufficient for several days' consumption, for as many persons as the boat will carry, and be so constructed that it is immaterial which side up it is placed in the water. It can also be made ready for use at any time, in a very few minutes. I should be happy to have my model examined by any one interested in such matters. Any communication relative thereto, addressed to J. C., Green Point, L. I., will be promptly answered.
Green Point, Nov. 13, 1854. J. C.

YOU MAY BE DEPRIVED OF [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MILE STONES IN OUR LIFE JOURNEY.
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH ON TUESDAY,
MILE STONES IN OUR LIFE JOURNEY.
BY SAMUEL OSGOOD,
Author of "The Hearthstone," "Studies in Christian Biography," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

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The Song that never Tires.
Youth.
The True Fire.
Manhood and its Business.
Losses and Anxieties.
The True Rest.
Middle Age.
Cloud and Fire.
Old Age.
Prospect and Retrospect.
Death.
Immortality as Fact.
Immortality as Motive.
Home Evermore.
The Guest Cycle.

If this volume makes one young man more thoughtful, or one old man more cheerful—say, if it leads one pilgrim to go on his way more bravely and faithfully, with sober memory as the guide of his sanguine hope, the author will be repaid for a service that has cost him but little care, however simple his work may seem. If his style seems too plain and hortatory, let readers allow him to be content with directness and usefulness, if at the expense of more stately elaboration. He is encouraged to believe that these essays will meet some sympathy, because each of them embodies an actual experience, either personal or professional.—*Extract from Preface.*

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON;
POLITICAL, SOCIAL, MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.
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JOHN FREDERICK SCHROEDER, D. D.
One Volume, 12mo. 420 Pages. Price $1.

SEBASTOPOL! BALAKLAVA!
THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA, AND THE ENTIRE CRIMEA.

We shall publish about the 18th of November, a superb
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,
BY E. SANDOZ.

Being the only reliable one which has yet appeared. It is a Topographical Map of the Crimea, and shows the position of the belligerent forces, with a beautiful view of the WALLED CITY AND FORTS OF SEBASTOPOL, and THE TOWN OF BALAKLAVA, THE BATTLE GROUND OF THE ALMA, &c., &c. A Map of great interest at the present time. We are permitted to publish the following letter from Professors Guyot and Agassiz of Cambridge, in regard to this Map:

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3, 1854.

Messrs. J. P. JEWETT & Co. Gentlemen:—In answer to your request that I would express my opinion of the Map of the Seat of the War in the Crimea, and the vicinity of Sebastopol and Balaklava, by E. Sandoz, I take pleasure in saying that it is based on entirely reliable authorities. It is chiefly drawn from various maps contained in the large and beautiful Physical and Geological Atlas of the Crimea, and the countries around the Caucasus, by Dubois de Montpereux, the result of many years' explorations, and the best work extant on those countries. From a long personal acquaintance with this distinguished savant, I can bear testimony to the perfect accuracy of his statements. The great value of his labors has been universally acknowledged in Europe. The Geographical Societies of Paris and London awarded him their highest honors, and the Emperor of Russia granted him spontaneously a large sum of money (30,000 roubles) to aid in publishing that expensive work; and presented him an equal sum after its completion as a mark of his high regard for his investigations.

Ordinary maps furnish but little assistance in following and understanding military operations, which chiefly depend upon the nature of the ground and the inequalities of its surface. These features it was the object of M. Dubois to exhibit, and his drawings are admirably adapted to the present purpose of the map of Mr. Sandoz, now before me. This map renders very faithfully, and, I think, still more distinctly than the original ones, the natural features and forms of the country, and I doubt not that it will be a welcome guide to all those who wish to follow more closely the movements of the armies in the great contest between the East and the West of Europe. Very respectfully,
A. GUYOT.

I cheerfully add my testimony to the high value of the work of the lamented Dubois, from which the map of M. E. Sandoz is compiled. (Signed) L. AGASSIZ.

Such testimony needs no endorsement.
The price of the Map will be 25 cents.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston.

A PROFOUND SENSATION ABOUT TO BE PRODUCED.
A SPLENDID PRODUCTION OF GENIUS.
THE KNOW-NOTHING.

And whether it is or not an exposition of KNOW-NOTHINGISM, will best be ascertained by reading the book. One thing is certain, that not a shadow of a doubt will remain, on any one's mind after its perusal, that the author, or authoress, whoever he or she may be, is a KNOW-SOMETHING.

In fact, we have had no such manuscript offered to us since the LAMPLIGHTER, so eagerly read; and as the Lamplighter stands out, and above and superior to all other emanations of the American and European Press, as the GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR 1854, so, unless all who have read the new manuscript are greatly in error, will THE KNOW-NOTHING become the successful issue of the year 1855.

Why the above was selected as its title, the sequel will show.

One of the most intelligent Booksellers in the country, left us his order last week, (after reading the manuscript through,)
FOR 500 COPIES.

It is now going through the press as rapidly as seven men can stereotype it, and we expect to have it ready for sale by the 1st of December. It will make a handsome 12mo. vol. of about 350 pages. Price $1. All orders to be addressed to the Publishers.
JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

ENGRAVING OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.
STIMSON & CO., No. 30 BROADWAY,
(Publishers of the Express Messenger, for the Express Companies,)

Will issue on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, a correct engraving of THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA, THE HARBOR OF SEBASTOPOL, &c.

Sketched by an artist who was a spectator of the scene. Price of the newspaper containing this engraving, $3 per hundred. Printed upon sheets for framing, 25 per hundred, including the official bulletins of the battle. Eight letter postage stamps enclosed to us by mail will secure two copies of this picture, or four copies of our engraving (approved by Mr. Francis Dorian, Esq.) of the WRECK OF THE ARCTIC, or two handsome colored MAPS OF THE BLACK SEA AND SEAT OF WAR.

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MARTHA RUSSELL'S NEW BOOK.
LEAVES FROM THE TREE IGDRASYL.

I like, too, that representation they (the old Norsemen) have of the "Tree Igdrasyl." All life is figured by them as a tree. Igdrasyl, the Ash tree of existence, has its roots deep down in the kingdoms of Hela or Death; its trunk reaches up heaven-high, spreads its boughs over the whole universe; it is the Tree of existence. In not every leaf of it a biography—every fibre there an act or word?
[Carlyle.

Miss RUSSELL is well known to the literary world as one of the most popular contributors to the periodical literature of our country, and this beautiful volume, we believe, will place her name by the side of our most popular female writers.
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By Jonathan Slick, Esq., of Weathersfield, Conn.

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UNAVOIDABLE DELAY
In the Publication of
IDA MAY,
TO NOVEMBER 22.

This book was announced for publication on the 15th inst.; but owing to the extent of advance orders, a postponement is absolutely necessary for the preparation of a third edition before the actual issue of the first. The public may depend upon its prompt issue on the day named.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
J. C. DERBY, New-York.

DUBUQUE TRIBUNE—THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.—This is one of the oldest and most widely circulated newspapers in Iowa. New-York Merchants and others, wishing to secure the business of Dubuque and the upper Mississippi, will do well to send their advertisements to the DUBUQUE TRIBUNE, which is issued Daily, Weekly and Tri-Weekly. [illegible]

[illegible]

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DISCUSSION
On the Doctrine of Endless Misery.

QUESTION.—*Do the Holy Scriptures Teach the Doctrine of Endless Misery?*
AFFIRMATIVE—Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT.
NEGATIVE—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D.

This discussion, recently held at the Tabernacle, and which attracted a great deal of attention on account of the talents and position of the disputants, IS THIS DAY PUBLISHED complete, by authority, in one 12mo. vol. Price, 75 cents.
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THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POEMS OF THOMAS DAVIS.

With notes, historical illustrations, &c., and an introduction by JOHN MITCHEL. 18mo., cloth, 256 pp. Price 50c.
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corner of Dutch.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,

Respectfully invites the attention of ladies to his importations and manufactures for the present season, comprising an assortment of
TEN THOUSAND CLOAKS,
at the following extraordinary prices:

Two thousand superb cloth silk lined Cloaks at	$12
Fifteen hundred superb cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$14
Eight hundred superb cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$16
One thousand very rich cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$18
Twelve hundred superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$20
One thousand superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$30
Five hundred superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$35
Four hundred magnificent Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$40
Five hundred splendid satin Cloaks, at	$20
Three hundred extra superior satin Cloaks, at	$25
Three hundred superlative satin Cloaks, at	$30
And an endless profusion of cloth Talmas, at	$5 and $6

The subscriber deems further comment unnecessary. Suffice it to say, the high character of the goods on sale at this establishment is already well known, and he would merely add in conclusion, that the above will be found on inspection to be the richest, best, and cheapest Cloaks ever seen in America.
GEORGE BULPIN,
Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 277 Hudson-st., (opposite Dominick-st.,)
Have just opened their
CLOAK ROOM,

In which will be found a full assortment of the newest Paris Styles, much below the Broadway prices.
WOOL SHAWLS,
American and Imported, long and square, all prices cheaper than ever.
BROCHE SHAWLS, $3 TO $50.
FRENCH MERINOS, 6s. AND 8s.
PARAMATTAS, 1s. 6d. TO 4s. 6d.
GALA PLAIDS.
Double widths, at 2s. 6d., five-case qualities.
A great variety of
DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
LYONS & JONES, No. 277 Hudson-st.,
(Between Canal and Spring-sts.)
N. B.—Good Kid Gloves 2s. 6d. a pair.

CLOSING BUSINESS.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
SELLING OFF, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 13.
HEARD, CLAPP & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

In closing the business of this concern, Messrs. H., C. & Co. will, on the 13th and 14th of November, close their store for the purpose of marking down their entire stock at such prices as will insure a speedy sale, without regard to cost or consequences. Their object is to dispose of the goods.

$40,000 worth of Goods to be disposed of in 60 days, comprising

Rich Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Merinos, Cashmeres, Paramattas, Bombazines, Cotton Cloths, Delaines, &c.

An extensive assortment of Ladies' Cloaks in all colors, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings.

Linen Table and Diaper Cloths, Napkins and Toweling, Shirtings, Sheetings, Flannel and Blankets, British, German and Domestic Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

In the announcement of the dissolution of this firm, the usual pretension, so extensively displayed by others, of selling off at 40 or 50 per cent. below the cost of importation, will be markedly contrasted by our prices on and after the commencement of our sale,
MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1854.
HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Between Eldridge and Allen-sts.

1,000 RICH SILK ROBES
WILL BE OFFERED ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,
At $18 75 each,
COMPRISING
RICH BROCADES, suitable for Day, Evening or Dinner Dress. Also, SATIN, PLAID, and OMBRE STRIPES, &c., &c.
ALL NEW THIS SEASON.
The above will be found really
GREAT BARGAINS,
Excelling any of the cheap Silks already offered by the subscribers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway.

FRENCH CLOAKS
FIFTY PER CENT. BELOW COST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, the 13th instant, a large lot of French Cloaks at decided bargains, in Cloth, Silk, and Satin. These goods will be found in the rear of their Cloak-room, apart from their regular goods. No. 65 Canal-st.

MRS. VAN HOUTEN,
GENTLEMEN'S LINEN,
No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York.
Premiums have been awarded by the Crystal Palace and American Institute.

MOIRE ANTIQUES.
JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER ARABIA,
A case of new and beautiful colors made to order, for
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS.
MRS. GAYNOR has just cleared from the Custom-House another importation of her elegant fitting French Wove Corsets, and will continue to sell them at half the prices usually charged. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

NEW GOODS—AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE, No. 126 Bowery.
BLANKETS, at $3, $4, and $5 per pair.
WELSH FLANNELS, at 3s. and 4s. per yard—the real article.
DOMESTIC FLANNELS, at 1s. 3d.—very excellent.
TWILLED DOMESTIC FLANNELS, at 1s. 9d.—very heavy.
RED PLAIN AND TWILLED ALL WOOL FLANNELS.
NEW STYLES OF CASSIMERES, for boys' wear.
SATINETS, as low as 3s.
A FINE LOT OF LADIES' CLOTHS, 12s. and $2.
YARD WIDE SILK VELVETS.
ELEGANT LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.
HEAVY ALL WOOL PLAIN AND PLAID LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
FINE PARAMATTAS, all colors, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
FINE FRENCH MERINOS, at 6s. and $1—extra.
DELAINES AND CASHMERES, plain and figured, at 1s.
A large assortment of LINEN GOODS.
Our HOSIERY and GLOVES we are selling out at great losses, as we are going out of that trade altogether; we find we want the room. Great bargains may be had.
DOMESTIC GOODS we are selling very low, as we have our stock direct from the manufacturers.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.—At prices much lower than they have hitherto been offered, viz: 3 colored Brocatelles, triple width, the very best quality manufactured and of the newest designs, at $3 50 per yard.
Also, 2 colored Brocatelles, Satin Damasks, Lampas, Brocades, Tapestries, Satin Delaines, and all articles used for furnishing, at equally low prices.
N. B.—Great bargains in Lace Curtains, as usual.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chamber and Reade-sts.

LADIES' CLOTHS—BLACK SILK VELVETS AND BLACK AND COLORED SATINS FOR CLOAKS.—Fancy silks, plaid cashmeres, muslin de laines, black, white and colored French merinoes, fancy cassimeres, rich plush velvets, linens and linen goods, flannels and blankets. We offer to dealers a full assortment of the above goods at greatly reduced prices.
TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 324 and 326 Broadway.

NO. 337 BROADWAY.—BRIDAL WREATHS.—BRIDAL WREATHS.—The garniture consisting of coiffeur bouquets pour la corsage et pour la Robe, is a magnificent production. To surround toilettes, with flowers of artistic merit is a feast of innocence, adapted to all ages to ornament and distribute among their traces.
JAS. TUCKER, No. 337 Broadway, near Walker-st.

WET GOODS FROM THE STEAMER CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—French Broadcloths, Cassimeres, rich Black Silks, Lace Curtains, Linens, Table-cloths, Ginghams, Alpacas, De Beges, Velvets, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 53 and 54 Catharine-st.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.
CHARLES FULLER, NO. 380 GREENWICH-ST.
Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PROSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the various qualities of Book and Colored Inks. [illegible]
R. HOE & CO., Nos. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOURTEENTH-STREET, UNION-SQUARE.—The Directors have the pleasure of announcing SIGNOR MARIO'S recovery from his late indisposition, and, by an arrangement with Mr. HACKETT, the reopening of the Academy, with
MADAME GRISI
AND
SIGNOR MARIO,
For a short season, during which will be presented several new Operas, now in active preparation, in addition to the favorite ones already produced.
An engagement has been effected with
SIGNOR BADIALI,
(The celebrated Baritone,)
SIGNORINA DONOVANI,
SIGNOR SUSINI,
BERNARDI,
FABRICATORE,
AMATI.
And other Artists are also engaged.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, Nov. 14.
Will be performed Bellini's Grand Opera,
I PURITANI.
Principal characters by
MADAME GRISI,
SIGNOR MARIO,
SIGNOR BADIALI and
SIGNOR SUSINI.
Musical Director and Conductor .... SIGNOR ARDITI.
Prices of Admission:
Parquette and First Circle, (secured Seats.) $2 00
Promenade Tickets 1 00
Second Circle 1 00
Amphitheatre 50
Seats may be secured at the Box-office, on and after this day, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M.; and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

HAYDN'S GRAND CANTATA OF THE SEASONS—Will be performed on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1854, at the Church of the Divine Unity, No. 548 Broadway, by the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
Comprising a chorus and orchestra of
THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
And the following eminent artists who will execute the solos:
MRS. GEORGIANA E. STUART,
MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD,
MR. JAMES A. JOHNSON,
MR. J. W. ALDEN,
MR. CAMOENS.
MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.—To be obtained at the principal music stores, and at the door on evening of concert. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, and every evening during the week,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
consisting of the best "Negro Melodies," Songs, Solos, Duets, Plantation Jigs, and Fancy Dances.
And the Grand new Burlesque on the Opera of
NORMA,
in two acts, with entirely new scenery, dresses, &c.

Norma	Miss A. Eleanor	Adalgisa	Miss [illegible]
Pollio	R. Bishop Buckley	Oroveso	[illegible]
Flavius	J. A. Burgess	Clotilda	[illegible]

Norma's children, Druids, &c., &c. [illegible]
THE ALHAMBRA.—Concert commences at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

WOOD'S VARIETIES.
WHITE AND ETHIOPIAN.
AT MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY.
H. WOOD .... Business Manager, &c.
THIS WEEK.
Commencing Nov. 13.
The celebrated
W. BIRCH, and (in white characters)
LA PETITE JEANNETTE,
MLLE. SUSANNA,
LA PETITE MELINE,
Who will introduce their new Fairy piece, interspersed with beautiful dances, songs, &c., supported by a company of eleven performers.
Also the renowned Dr. VALENTINE, in his sketches of eccentric character,
with other new attractions.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts. H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager.
THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT
During the week,
Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, new, [illegible]
BURLESQUES.
Ginger Blue (with songs) .... George Christy.
Larry O'Brien (with songs) .... S. A. Wells.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 663 Broadway.—Revival for one week of the LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE ON THE ROYAL FAMILY.
By special request of numerous patrons.
La Petite CHRISTINE, in comic Songs and Dances. Engagement of the celebrated tenor, Mr. WM. GRAHAM. Warden in Italian Opera Burlesque and Sentimental Songs, and the entire Comic, Musical and Ballet Troupe, in new dances, original and laughable performances.
To conclude, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, with the mirth provoking pantomime of
SAMPATCHIENO, OR THE RED GNOME.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents. Dollar tickets admit four persons.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5. [illegible] THIS EVENING, Nov. 14, will be acted the tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo .... Mr. E. Eddy | Juliet .... Miss Julia Dean.
To conclude with the Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Doors open at 6¾. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6. Third and last week of the engagement of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON. THIS EVENING, the performance will commence with POOR PILLICODDY. After which the successful Comic Drama, entitled ANDY BLAKE. The evening's entertainment will conclude with the FAIRY STAR.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY.—THE TOODLES.
[illegible] SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Which attracted a crowded audience on Friday.
Mr. Burton will appear in [illegible] ... To-morrow, the Comedy of the SERIOUS FAMILY.
On Thursday, a new Play.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, will be performed the Comedy of
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
After which the romantic drama of
THE BRIGAND.
Alessandro Massaroni .... Mr. Wallack.
To conclude with Farce of
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.

BURTON'S EXTRA NOTICE.—Attention is requested to the following programme: TUESDAY, THE TOODLES and SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Mr. Toodle and Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Burton. The last night for some weeks of the Toodles. Wednesday, the last night of THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Thursday, Mr. Burton with FAMILY JARS, in which Miss McCarthy will sing the "Low Backed Car," and the "Green of Blarney." Delph, Mr. Burton. Diggory, Mr. Johnston. On Thursday the new American play of THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER SEVENTY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Performances AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—Superb exhibition of WAX STATUARY, just opened, comprising over 100 FIGURES FROM LIFE, of distinguished celebrities, besides such groups as that of the Nativity, the Trial of Christ, &c., the living giraffes, Hyder, boa constrictors, &c. TUESDAY, Nov. 14, AFTERNOON at 3, the DUMB GIRL OF GENOA and STATE SECRETS. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the MAID OF MILAN and the CASTLE OF LIMBURG. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

A CARD—CASTLE GARDEN.—BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN VANDERBILT, ON SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.—An immense array of talent, both Equestrian and Gymnastic will be displayed in the Circus at Castle Garden, for the benefit of Mr. JOHN VANDERBILT, Manager of the Troupe. The entire Equestrian corps of Mr. R. SANDS and Mons. CHIARINI, with a variety of new and brilliant feats, will be given on the occasion.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The Managers take great pleasure in announcing the benefit of Mr. JOSEPH F. SWEET, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, upon which occasion a splendid programme of horsemanship, acrobatic feats, &c., will be presented by the great Equestrian troupe of Mr. R. SANDS, aided by most of the prominent members of the profession.

TREMENDOUS ATTRACTIONS AT PERHAM'S, No. 663 Broadway.
Negro Minstrelsy, Dancing and Extravaganzas, by the Star Troupe.
La Petite CHRISTINE in three Characteristic Dances. WARDEN will appear as Sampatchieno, in the laughable Burlesque on the Royal Family.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace for exhibition purposes is now closed.
During the removal of the goods, and the sales by auction within the Palace, visitors will be admitted at 12½ cents each.
The Paintings and Statuary will not be disturbed for the present.
JOHN H. WHITE, President.

UNION COURSE—TUESDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Match for $2,000 half forfeit. Mile heats, best three in five. O. Smith names sorrel trotting pony, Obe Smith, to saddle. J. Benson names bay gelding Post Boy and Lady Bevins, to 250lb. wagon. N. B.—Should the weather prove unfavorable this match will come off on the first fair day, as it was made fair day and track.
SHAW & WHITE.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—No. 659 Broadway, the most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, containing in addition to more than one thousand other objects, THREE MUMMIES OF THE SACRED BULL (Apis) the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards made by SAM. HART & CO., for sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NO PREPARATION ever yet invented can equal GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for curing tan, pimples, freckles, chaps, chafes, and all skin deformities. Beware of lotions containing lead. [illegible] GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, Hair Dye and Restorative, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway. Callender, No. 3 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

CHAMPAGNE HOUSE—No. 111 Nassau-st., near Ann.—J. BONNIER & CO. are always at the above place. Lovers of good champagne [illegible] ... the Champagne, Apple, [illegible] ... segars, preserves, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE.

BANK NOTICES.

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COPARTNERSHIP.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts [illegible]
Average amount of Specie [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. Meigs, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $472,730 00
Average amount of Specie [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts [illegible]
Average amount of Specie [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $7,291,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie 773,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation 2,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits 7,970,330 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1854:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1854:

[illegible]

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1854:

[illegible]

J. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

E. WITHERS, Cashier.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—[illegible]

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—[illegible]

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 11th day of November, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,353,673 41
[illegible]

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—[illegible]

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1854:

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—[illegible]

CHAS. J. SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—[illegible]

J. Q. JONES, President.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $677,[illegible]
[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—[illegible]

B. SEYMOUR [illegible], Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—[illegible]

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—[illegible]

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—[illegible]

ROBT. T. CREAMER, Cashier.
JOHN NEWHOUSE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—[illegible]

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—[illegible]

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—[illegible]

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—[illegible]

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—[illegible]

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—[illegible]

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—[illegible]

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—[illegible]

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—[illegible]

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—[illegible]

D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—[illegible]

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—[illegible]

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—[illegible]

D. EBBETS, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, (Sundays excepted) for ALBANY and TROY. [illegible]

JOHN D. ELIOT, Sup't.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS—[illegible]

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—[illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—[illegible]

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—[illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD—[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—[illegible]

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—[illegible]

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT—[illegible]

GAS STOVES, COOKING APPARATUS, &c.—[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS—[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y. [illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—[illegible]

E. CUNARD.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL—[illegible]

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—[illegible]

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA—[illegible]

CHARLES MORGAN.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—[illegible]

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND—[illegible]

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—[illegible]

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY—[illegible]

NOTICE OF APPLICATION—[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—[illegible]

AMANDA E. MILLER, JAMES F. KENNY, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—[illegible]

JOHN D. LAWRENCE, FRANCIS E. STEVENS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—[illegible]

JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—[illegible]

MATHEW HEFFRICK, JINKERSON WILSON, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF AVENUE A [illegible]

EDWARD [illegible], ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, GEORGE E. BALDWIN, } Commissioners.
New-York, Sept. 26, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE [illegible] AVENUE [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible]

[illegible], GERSHOM COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, } Commissioners.
New-York, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of [illegible]

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, } Commissioners.
New-York, Oct. 6, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of [illegible]

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ARTHUR J. BILLS, ABRAHAM BOOGE, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—[illegible]

S. D. VAN SCHAICK, plaintiff's attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County—NICHOLAS DEVEREUX against ISAAC WILSON, Jr., and LEWIS WILSON—[illegible]

KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—[illegible]

LOUISA MEYER.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

KNOW-NOTHING DEMONSTRATION.

MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Speeches of Col. Snow, Messrs. E. Farrington, E. W. Andrews, J. W. Bryce, Joe Soudee and George O. Jones.

LARGE PROCESSION.

In accordance with the call published in the different morning papers, the Know-Nothings again assembled, at 5 o'clock last evening, in front of the City Hall, in the Park. There were at no time during the evening less than six thousand men present, and during one stage of the proceedings they numbered fully ten thousand.

ISAAC H. OLIVER, the Chairman of the meeting on Thursday last, announced that the present was an adjourned meeting of Thursday.

After this announcement a military company, called the Duffy Light Guards, understood to be composed principally of Irishmen, entered the Park from the West, preceded by ROBERTSON'S Brass Band, and marched directly towards the assemblage, with the intention of passing between the Speaker's stand and the City Hall. Owing to the crowd being very dense, the company was forced to stop, after many ineffectual attempts to pass through. The pertinacity with which they attempted to open a passage excited the crowd considerably, and for a brief time there were indications that there would be violence. The leading men connected with the party who were on the stand, prevailed upon the crowd to use no violence, but let the company pass through. As the latter left they uttered an exulting howl.

Quiet being restored, Mr. FRAZER came forward and sang a Know-Nothing song.

R. M. HAVENS, Esq., was then introduced. He proceeded to read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Committee appointed to investigate the frauds committed during the recent canvass, have procured legal and conclusive testimony that corrupt and illegal proceedings were not confined to any particular locality or district, and that in almost every Ward vile and fraudulent means were resorted to in order to conceal the fact that JAMES W. BARKER had been fairly elected to the office of Mayor by the people of New-York; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the people of New-York, have determined to vindicate our own honor, and we will not permit FERNANDO WOOD to be sworn as Mayor of this City, until he has legally proved his right to that high office. [illegible]

Resolved, [illegible]

Resolved, That the Board of County Canvassers be requested to carefully scrutinize the returns placed before them, and to patiently hear the evidence that will be presented, that they may be able, fairly and honestly, to decide who the honest voice of the City has elected Mayor. [illegible]

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed and hereby [illegible]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President then announced the appointment of the following Committee, in accordance with the resolution to investigate the facts relative to the alleged corruption practiced at the recent election: [illegible]

The President then introduced Col. SNOW, who addressed the meeting in a brief and patriotic speech.

[illegible]

The speaker left the stand amid the loud cheers of the throng.

The President here announced that some of the Committee had stated that they had sufficient evidence, already, to decide the election of Mr. WOOD entirely unlawful.

Mr. E. FARRINGTON advanced amid applause, and said he presumed there was not one among that vast throng who, when he heard that the result had been violated, felt his heart beat within him, and determined—whether he was the friend of FERNANDO WOOD or of JAMES W. BARKER—that he would shed, if necessary, the very last drop of the blood [illegible]

...York that would have voted the American ticket, but inasmuch as the combined force of the country seemed to be in opposition to it, they were fearful that they should be defeated, and generally voted against it; but had they known or suspected the strength that was manifested by the support given to DANIEL ULLMAN they would have voted that ticket throughout. They had been deceived; the public had been deceived; the American citizens marched to the ballot-box still and silently—"still as the breeze but dreadful as the storm." However, were the election to take place again, those same traitors, those same lukewarm individual traitors who had sold their birthright—their country—because, forsooth, they were pledged to Sewardism or Anti-Sewardism, to Nebraska or Anti-Nebraska, to Temperance or to rum, would now assimilate themselves with the American army and march on to victory. [Cheers.] But with such men they (the Know-Nothings) had nothing to do; with such men they would not associate; they discarded them; if those men had defeated them now they would not defeat them at the next campaign. [Applause.] Even now the probability was that the American party was not defeated. He had seen a very large number of affidavits that would be presented to-morrow before the County Canvassers, and if the votes of the American people could be heard, he had no doubt but upon the first day of January JAMES W. BARKER would be installed Mayor of New-York City. [Loud cheers.] He (the speaker) did not wish to say anything personally against FERNANDO WOOD; he knew him well as a man; he was personally acquainted with him, but he (Mr. F.) supported JAMES W. BARKER at the polls, and supported him now because he believed him to be defrauded; because he believed him to be entitled to the seat to which the American citizens of the City of New-York had fairly elected him. [Loud applause, amid which Mr. FARRINGTON retired.]

The Chairman announced that he expected they were all going to be sent to Hell straight off. He had received a letter which he would give to one of the reporters on condition that slips of it should be given to such other papers as wanted to publish it.

[Loud shouts of "Read it, read it," came up from the crowd, and symptoms of a commotion were observable, which the Chairman and others on the platform tried to quell by requesting the people to be quiet and act as law-abiding citizens. In a short time the noise subsided, but the further remarks of the presiding officer in reference to the letter, were unheard by us in the crushing, squeezing, and *sotto voce* conversation that was kept up by the persons standing around the Reporter's table. The letter, however, was not produced.]

The Chairman then introduced E. W. ANDREWS, Esq., ex-member of the State Legislature, of Conn., who was received with warm cheering.

He said he received these cheers, not as an honor to himself, but as an honor to the good old State from which he was proud to hail. [Renewed applause.] He was happy to be here, because he was happy to participate with them in the honest and fearless expression of true American citizens. He was not going to say anything in reference to the recent elections; but hoped the guilty parties would be duly punished. He was going to say a few words concerning this great simultaneous movement which had so generally been termed American in its character. What, he asked, was the cause of this movement? It seemed, so far as he was able to judge, not to be the result of any party machinery; it was a movement that disregarded all party lines, that disregarded the mandates of party leaders, and in which were found engaged all men of all political parties that had existed in the country, and that now exist in it. It was not, therefore, he repeated, the result of any party machinery, or of any sectional feeling; it was a Northern, a Southern, an Eastern and a Western movement. Simultaneously and spontaneously had it commenced in different parts of our great Union, and was now going on, under apparently the same impulses, towards, he trusted, the accomplishment of an object which they deemed to be important to the interests of our glorious Republic. [Cheers.] The old party hacks—if he might use such an expression—those who had long stood forth as the prominent men in the various political parties, had thus far seemed to have but little connection with this movement. It appeared to have been the spontaneous growth of the great American heart. A rich soil was that from which this plant had sprung, whose branches were growing and extending, and would extend until their shadow would be sufficient to cover the whole length and breadth of our Republic! [Cheers.] What, then, had caused this movement? He denied that it was opposed to the law of the land or the genius of the Republic. In the early history of the country the people naturally and almost from necessity threw open this land to emigrants from foreign countries, but recently the changes in the condition of European Governments was such that a current, a torrent, he had almost said, of emigration poured into this land, and it was not here necessary to show, by argument, that it was utterly impossible for these multitudes of foreigners, with all their prejudices of education received under Governments hostile in their character to this, could sympathize with us, and be prepared properly to assume the capacities of citizens here. The history of the Republic for the last few years proved this, and therefore, the naturalization laws required to be essentially modified. After disclaiming all idea of interfering with the free and full exercise of any religion, the speaker proceeded to assert that the opposition of the American party was directed only to those who professed allegiance to a foreign power, and who professing such allegiance, attempted to impose such [illegible] the institutions of the country [illegible] giving to single ecclesiastics the power to hold all the property belonging to their churches, that he would oppose to the death. [Loud cheers.] I go for peaceable measures, but I believe that the American mind ought to be enlightened by a perfectly free expression of sentiments, and when it is we shall utterly frown down and annihilate any such pretensions as these. I rejoice in this glorious American movement. It will exalt us in the estimation of Foreign Powers. They have often laughed and sneered at us on account of our yielding so much to the policy of Foreign Powers, and to the influence of the subjects of Foreign Government.

A VOICE—We won't do it any more. [Cheers.]

We are, thank God, going on until we can claim a position among the first commanding powers of Christendom, but if we allow Foreign influence, against which WASHINGTON—great and venerable name—whose spirit I doubt not bends from its blissful seat in Heaven, and smiles upon this assembly to-night, and sympathizes with these sentiments! If we allow a foreign influence against which WASHINGTON warned us to gain an ascendancy, we may doubt whether the intrigues of foreign potentates will not be able to undermine the institutions bequeathed to us by our ancestors, and if they do it can end only in the grave of our republic.

A VOICE—"Never."

No, never. Thank God for that response. For ever will the American heart beat—wild, it may be, and wilder still if it is under the honest impulse that will guide us on towards a glorious termination. [Cheers.] I am a stranger to you.

A VOICE—You are an American.

I am; and I am as proud of it as Paul was when he said "I am a Roman citizen." I trust that will be a panoply that will shield me wherever I stand in the guidance of Providence, upon the face of the globe. That I am an American citizen, and if you are true to yourselves—true to the American spirit of your ancestors, that will be a shield that will guard you, protect you, and cause you to be respected whether you shall stand on this continent, in any of the countries of Europe, in the wilds of Africa, on the plains of Asia or on the remotest islands of the Ocean. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman said in view of the noble stand taken on behalf of National Americanism by Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, I propose that you give him three hearty American cheers.

This call was loudly responded to by the meeting, and was followed by three cheers for JAMES W. BARKER and three for DANIEL ULLMAN.

J. W. BRYCE, Esq., was received with applause. He said: Americans and Brothers, we are gathered together to-night, not for the purpose of expressing our dissatisfaction only with any temporary defeat we may have sustained, but for the purpose of showing to the world our unity, our strength, and our determination of purpose in the furtherance of American principles. [Cheers.] It is not the triumph or defeat of the day or hour which can affect American sentiments. Those who are citizens, and who were born on a foreign soil, may rejoice or may sink into insignificance upon the result of a single election, but the inborn sentiments of our revolutionary sires will bear us up against all disappointments and defeats. We have gathered together for the purpose of expressing a sentiment of affection for our native land, and to express our opinion that our ticket in the City, if not in the State, was fairly elected. [Cheers.] We do not hope by any breach of the law, by any riot or disorder, to carry J. W. BARKER into the Mayoralty, but we do intend carefully to investigate and legally to decide whether he is Mayor or not. [Cheers.] We have sufficient information to induce us to believe he is, and if he is, we will carry him in if it requires a body guard of fifty thousand Americans. [Loud cheers.] But, gentlemen, that question is already in the hands of the proper parties. They know when they need the strength and sympathy of the people, and where to find them. We have something else to do—we wish to demonstrate to the world and the people of the United States, that the strength and glory of the American party has not died out in a single election. [Cheers.] We wish to convince our enemies that this organization has no temporary purpose—that it has for its object the peace and harmony of our glorious Union, the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and that it intends that our Government shall be in the hands of Americans. [Cheers.] Why, gentlemen, it has been insinuated by a certain daily paper, whose office is within sight of this crowd—

A VOICE—The *Tribune*.—Three groans for GREELEY. Which was responded to by the meeting.

That this organization was only meant to oppose WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A VOICE—That's a lie. [Shouts.]

I desire that the reporters will take my expression in response to this. I thank God that the American organization has nobler works to perform than that of killing-off small demagogues. [Loud cheers.] Those designing men, whom WASHINGTON denounced as being willing to create sectional differences, will fall themselves without any effort of ours. We have beheld the Council halls of this nation becoming an assembly to a horrid oligarchy. We have beheld our legislators selling themselves for the sake of spoils, on the last of money, while the honest part of the American people [illegible] the Pope, and should have been sold to the devil too, if he

had only had money enough to buy them. [Laughter and cheers.]

A VOICE—Three groans for the Pope. [Groans were lustily given.]

The speaker then referred to the subject of religious freedom, and declared that the Pope desired to obtain the political control of this country by connecting the Church with the State. That in replying to an address which he had delivered some years ago, the then organ of the Roman Catholic Church openly proclaimed that the object of the Pope was to acquire spiritual supremacy in these United States. [Ironical cheers.] That paper went further, and declared that the Order of Jesuits were the special agents of the Pope for that purpose. [Three groans were again given for the Pope, and three for the American citizen, Bishop HUGHES, for kissing the Pope's toe.]

You have elected a Jesuit.

A VOICE—Name! ANOTHER VOICE—JOHN KELLY.

He was not honestly elected, and I do hope that MIKE WALSH will take his place.

A VOICE—Three cheers for MIKE WALSH, which were given. Also three groans for KELLY.

After some further remarks, calling on the people to rally around the stars and stripes, and to let the sentiment of our country be "Liberty of the Union now and forever, one and inseparable." The speaker concluded amidst general applause.

The President announced that Mr. JOE SOUDEE would now address the meeting.

The last speaker was Mr. GEORGE O. JONES. The burden of his remarks were directed against the Jesuits.

THE PROCESSION.

After forming in a column—about 10 or 12 abreast—the procession marched out of the Park up Broadway. Several pieces of fireworks were exhibited by their friends. On the corner of Anthony-street, the procession gave three cheers for the O. U. A., and three more for DANIEL ULLMANN, and then went through Walker-street towards Mr. BARKER's residence in Monroe-street. While on the march the procession gave repeated cheers for all the Know-Nothings who were elected to office—groans for FERNANDO WOOD, and also for HORACE GREELEY. They reached Mr. BARKER's house without any disturbance taking place. At this time there could be no less than seven thousand persons present. Mr. BARKER appeared at the window of his residence and addressed the assemblage.

Mr. STEVENS was the first speaker.

Mr. BARKER afterwards addressed the assemblage. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FREEMEN OF NEW-YORK: It is with great pleasure that I find myself called upon to speak a few words of honest sincerity to my friends and brethren. I can say with a true heart that if all the Nation were like you—all good American citizens—we should have more good men in our public offices. I speak not for myself, but for all now assembled here. I am with you heart and hand, and will continue so while I have one drop of blood left in me. All I can say is, keep united—fear naught—and the country is ours as of old. Remember our fathers fought and fell for it, and let us not disgrace their name. Let your motto be, "'76 and no foreign influence."

During Mr. BARKER's remarks the strictest silence was observed, but at the close the cheering was immense.

Mr. OLIVER spoke a few words on the election of Mr. BARKER.

Mr. MILLS spoke to some length on the subject of Native Americanism. He wished to know why the American people had opened their hearts this night to hurl back the foul word "defeat" into the mouths of their opponents. Give one shout in favor of Mr. BARKER, let it be as one body. [Loud cheers.] Suffer not such base wrongs to be practised upon us. Keep clear the ballot-box from these men, who would destroy our great and glorious Constitution. And, before I leave you, I will say a few words that lie nearest to all our hearts. Let not the country be governed by religious principles, but be free, as your right of franchise should be. You are not like the thousands that emigrate from their land of oppression to this land of freedom. You have always been free; it now remains for you to remain so.

The procession then moved towards the residence of CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, where they gave a succession of cheers, but found no response, as Mr. SCHAFFER was not at home. The procession then formed again and proceeded through Second-street. In passing the Catholic Church the procession was assailed by a gang of rowdies at the corner of the block, who attempted to break the procession, but no mischief attended it. They then went down Broadway to the corner of Grand-street, at Chancery Rooms, where they were addressed by Messrs. WHITNEY, OLIVER and MORTON, who were loudly cheered. The assemblage then dispersed.

Sale of Bishop Wainwright's Library.

COOLEY & KEESE announce the sale, by auction, of the library belonging to the late Bishop WAINWRIGHT. The sale will commence on the 22d inst. and continue during successive evenings. The day of sale is fixed for the period of the consecration of Bishop POTTER, in order to meet the concourse of persons who will gather on that occasion. The collection is now on view at No. 377 Broadway.

Dr. Cox's Historical Lecture.

The introductory lecture of Rev. Dr. COX to his Historical Course, was delivered last evening at Hope Chapel, before a numerous and highly intelligent audience. The time was mostly occupied by the lecturer in stating the general course which he intended to pursue in the lectures. The second lecture will be delivered to-morrow evening.

The Brick Church Property.

The Board of Councilmen discussed the question of the Brick Church property last evening, but adjourned without arriving at any conclusion. It was suggested that the matter be referred to the Counsel to the Corporation for his advice.

St. Nicholas Society.

The members of this Society held a meeting last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and arrangements for the forthcoming Annual Dinner completed. There was no further business of importance.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD OF APOLOGY.—The undersigned most deeply regret the disappointment experienced by many of their patrons, and their inability to supply their wishes yesterday, the commencing day of the sale. The inclement state of the weather during the whole morning induced them partially to alter their arrangements, previously made, not even anticipating the tremendous rush a few hours of sunshine would create. To the disappointed of yesterday, as well as all others who may wish to take advantage of the great inducements offered, we would respectfully announce that we open again this morning, at 9 o'clock, fully prepared for any emergency, and would refer all interested to our advertisement, in another column of this paper.

(Signed,) HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

Nov. 14, 1854.

To Dry Goods Salesmen.—Wanted, ten experienced salesmen. Apply as above, before 9 o'clock this morning.

[Advertisement.]

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—After using this preparation for a few days, the tan caused by the sun and wind clears away from the face and neck like a mist, and a faint bloom steals through the no longer opaque skin. Roughness and pimple are removed with equal facility. Prepared by E. PHALON, St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, and sold by all druggists and country dealers in fancy articles.

[Advertisement.]

BUSINESS WRITING—RARE CHANCE!—The cheap class under the instruction of the unequalled BROWN, at BROWN & POND'S Academy, No. 435 Broadway, closes the 1st of February. Those entering first, have the best chance. POND's pupils in book-keeping make astonishing proficiency. Call and get the terms.

[Advertisement.]

☞ INHABITANTS OF THOSE DISTRICTS where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the attacks of that miserable disease, by the use DENISLER'S Anti-Periodic Pills. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no calx of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 341 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

LAST CHANCE.—Lovers of the fine arts, rally in mass at the Crystal Palace next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. All the marble statuary and oil paintings on exhibition from France, England, Austria and Italy are to be sold by WATERBURY & DYER. For particulars see the auction column.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Who is elected Governor is doubtful; but it is *certain* that LILLIE'S Safes were elected at the *great fire test* at the late Philadelphia Fair. More of the same sort for sale at the Depôt of World's Safe Company, No. 110 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

CASTLE GARDEN.—In addition to the splendid Equestrian feats given in the arena at Castle Garden by SANDS' Superb Equestrian Troupe, M'lle. CAMILLE will repeat her exquisite *Pas Seul* of La Cracovienne, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

VERY IMPORTANT.—The Crystal Palace Auction Sale, on Tuesday morning next, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock. Read in the Auction column about the splendid goods to be sold, without reserve, by WATERBURY & DYER.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Thomas Macfarlane, ISAAC W. HAFT to MARGARET CLIFFORD, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 9, by Rev. Chas. Shelling, of Second-st. M. E. Church, Mr. JOHN HANAN to Miss ELIZA LITTLE, both of this City.

In Hoboken, on Monday evening, Nov. 13, by Rev. Dr. J. Thompson, Mr. ISAAC FRENCH to Miss MARY D. CRANSTOWN, both of Hoboken.

At Albany, on Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, FREDERICK W. SEWARD to ANN M., daughter of Wm. Wharton, all of that city.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 13, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late John Constantine, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 157 Houston-st.

In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 13, in the 67th year of her age, HARRIET BURGER, widow of the late Jacob Burger, of this City.

In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 13, CATHARINE ANNE, daughter of James L. Jr. and Adelaide Phelps.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 1 Wesley-place. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, of inflammation of the brain, JAMES, son of John Morrison, formerly of Loughbrickland, Co. Down, Ireland.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, EDWARD S. MERCER, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Robert Hyslop, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Grace Church, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 12, CHRISTINA BENNIT, wife of Wm. H. Bennit, aged 22 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 87 Orange-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Setauket, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 7, in the 47th year of his age, GEORGE COLBY, a native of Birdsall, Yorkshire, England, and many years a chemist in this City.

At Greenburg, Westchester Co., on Monday, Nov. 13, Miss SARAH HAMMOND, sister of the late Judah Hammond, of this City.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her nephew, John A. Hammond, Greenburg, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock.

At Corning, Steuben Co., on Friday morning, Nov. 10, after a long and painful illness, SARA F., wife of William M. Mallory, Esq., aged 36 years and 2 months.

☞ Troy and Albany papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 13.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

The Weekly City Bank Averages, advertised in this paper, turn out much better for the Specie line than we anticipated. On inquiry we find that in addition to the use of a large portion of the California remittance for two days of the average, the Wall-street Banks had the advantage of considerable sums drawn from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston,—through the Express Companies,—in settlement of balances against these cities. The present average is $10,472,558, while the sum with which the Banks opened business this morning, must be nearly or quite one million more. The Loans and Discounts are further reduced $632,049,—bringing down this column to a lower point than it has touched since the system of Weekly Statements went into operation. The next lowest amount under discount, was on the 12th of November, 1853,—just one year ago. The following comparison between that date and the present, is interesting for reference:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.
Nov. 12, 1853	$89,882,405	$12,889,689	$9,300,663
Nov. 11, 1854	82,717,088	10,472,539	8,197,494
Decrease	$165,259	$2,410,151	$1,093,170

The Deposits this time last year, did not include Country, or out of town Bank balances, as at present. The respective amounts were:

Nov. 12, '53, Individual Deposits alone............$55,111,505

Nov. 11, '54, Deposits and Country Bank bal. 61,602,387

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]

The balance in the Sub-Treasury this afternoon is $6,680,459; the receipts to-day, $92,070, and the payments, $50,871.

There was generally a better tone of feeling in Wall-street to-day, and an improvement of one and a half ₩ cent. on the Stock list, or that portion of it in which the dealings are most active. From the lowest point of last week, say on Friday, 10th inst., the changes are:

	Friday, 10th Nov.	Closing to-day.
Erie Shares	36	38 @38½
Illinois Central Bonds	64½	67 @67½
Reading Shares	69½	70½@71
New-York Central Bonds	80	83½

There was a corresponding improvement in the lighter Stocks of the Transit Co. and Cumberland Coal. In State Stocks, Virginias brought 93, North Carolinas 91, and for Indiana fives 60@61, was the quotation. New-York Central sixes again sold at 82 on the first call of the list, but improved to 82½. Erie Incomes were done at 90, and the Convertibles at 70@69½, a decline in both cases from previous transactions. The letters from abroad are of no settled tenor in regard to American Stocks. The London advices speak rather discouragingly of the continuance of the war; while from the Continent satisfaction is expressed at the improved look, as compared with the Summer panic, in the condition of our leading Railroad concerns. We do not hear of many orders.

One of our Wall-street cotemporaries, who is generally anxious to assign the embarrassment in Money affairs and the continued and certainly annoying outgo of Specie to any other cause than the financial dependence of the country upon Europe and the contingency of European wars, brought about by the excessive importation of goods which ought to be manufactured at home, expresses the hope this morning that we have seen the bottom of the present trouble, and that improvement must soon follow. We join most heartily in this wish, and believe it not improbable that after so long a trial of patience, credit, and confidence, and such potential draughts upon the Specie resources of the country, some relief, temporary at all events, should be experienced as we enter upon the season of active Cotton exports, with diminished liabilities on the other side of the balance sheet. Our jobbers and regular importers have stood the trial wonderfully well. They come out, after their Fall payments, with credit, though many of them, perhaps, are exhausted to go through another such ordeal in the Spring, unless measures are taken meanwhile to keep down the Foreign debt. A somewhat similar state of gloom in the Autumn of 1851 was followed by a cheerful Winter and bright Spring in 1852. The importers then tired of heavy losses through the Auction rooms, and, with the help of a fortuitous demand for American Stocks abroad, which continued through the next year, a season of extraordinary activity followed. If we have really reached the bottom of the present revulsion, (in favor of which hope, appearances are much more encouraging here than in the West,) the restoration of the better time, to be reliable, will have to be accompanied by a greatly diminished, or at least a more equal Foreign traffic. There must be less buying and more selling. That we have reduced facilities for borrowing abroad, as compared with 1852, may be an inconvenience, but scarcely a misfortune; and the inconvenience can be the more readily borne in view of the improved condition of the Railway intercourse of the States with each other; the additional means now afforded for the mutual support of the seaboard and the interior—the mutual dependence of the agricultural producer and the manufacturing and laboring consumer. The leading Railways themselves are better able to take care of their own finances, under the extraordinary increase of traffic which every monthly return makes manifest, where they are not irretrievably involved by past extravagance, or hopelessly given over to jobbing and speculation among their own managers, in new branches, new equipments, and new loan and share schemes. The country has giant resources left, and as our neighbor says, a hundred millions of Gold has but recently been distributed among the people—it would have been two hundred millions and over, had our Foreign revenue policy been less "liberal," and the hundred millions sent to Europe in the last three years thereby retained at home—and certainly it cannot be ruined long at a time, though financial embarassment may be entailed on thousands of its most energetic and enterprising people and labor, thrown out of employ as the legacy of a splendid system of European buying and borrowing.

The usual semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. S. DRAPER, will be held to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The earnings of Macon and Western Railroad, for October, 1854, were

From Passengers	$8,094 74
From Mail	1,080 04
From Freight	14,031 60
Total	$23,206 38
Corresponding month last year	$27,347 47
Decrease	$4,141 09 or 15 ₩ c.

WOODBURY BANK, Conn., Nov. 13, 1854.

The Suffolk Bank having refused to redeem for the Woodbury Bank, the public are advised not to make any sacrifice on the bills, as they are redeemed at the counter. JOHN ABERNETHY, Cashier.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for October, are as follows:

	1854.	1853.
Passengers	$34,660 29	$32,725 13
Freight	17,865 65	13,251 56
Express, &c.	1,000 08	1,100 13
Totals	$53,616 02	$38,080 83
Increase	$5,539 20	

The old Madison road, whose business has been depressed some months back, is again reviving, and promises a fair show of receipts for the future. The earnings for the last two months have been as follows:

For September	$22,810 00
For October	23,108 93
Total	$45,918 93

These are the receipts of the Madison road alone since the injunction which separated it from the Peru road.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—NOV. 11.

[illegible]

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

[illegible]

Money Market.

From the Journal of Commerce, Nov. 13.

This is probably about the *bottom* of the depression, and we may soon look for renewed buoyancy and a brighter horizon. We have seen no indication of improvement so promising, as those which have been witnessed Friday and Saturday. It is true that stocks have fallen, as if the undermining was lost, but they have not fallen into the hands of those who will sell them out again the next panic. [illegible] The sovereign fund, the yellow fever at the South delaying cotton exports, and the bank panic at the West, which interrupted commercial relations between a wide section of country, have each in their turn been met with accumulated weight upon the market. If the previous prosperity of the country had been checked, the shock to credit would have been equal to the catastrophe of 1837; but the addition to the currency of the country, of over $100,000,000 in gold has prevented much of the disastrous results anticipated; and thus while all have felt the shock, few have given way before it. Our exports of specie to Europe will soon come within the limit which we can conveniently spare. [illegible]

The Money Market.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 13.

The banks are affording very little accommodation to their customers just now. [illegible] Money is in active demand, but as credit is very much at discount, only the most reliable securities will command it. We are in consequence having very blue times, which are aggravated by everybody distrusting his neighbor. There is as much or more money in the country as ever—it is not materially scarcer than formerly—but debt has so far outrun credit that cash is very generally required in all business transactions. The consequence is the demand for money has greatly increased, while the supply remains much the same as before. Thus we have an apparent scarcity and higher rates.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 13.

At the Cattle Market to-day, 1,300 Beeves were offered, 150 were driven to Philadelphia, 1,200 were sold here, and 150 were left over. They sold at prices ranging from $3 50@$4, averaging $3 25. Hogs sold at $4@$5. The Market is very dull and quiet. SHEEP, very dull at $2 75.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 9.

COTTON—The market is firm and the sales to-day amounted to 4,500 bales at 9½c. for Middling. Rio Coffee, 9½c. for fair quality. SUGAR, 4½c. ₩ lb. MOLASSES, 19c. ₩ gallon. BACON—prices have considerably advanced. Sides are quoted at 9½c. LARD—prices have advanced, and we now quote bbls. at 10c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 13—11½ A. M.

A severe gale which has lasted here all the morning, prevents out door operations. The demand for all descriptions of produce is much restricted, and the market generally very quiet.

FLOUR—The sales of Flour have only been 300 bbls., at $8 50 for good brands of Indiana and Ohio.

WHEAT AND CORN—Of Wheat and Corn we have no sales to report.

OATS—Oats are unchanged. Sales 3,000 bushels at 49c.

WHISKY—Whisky is firm and quiet, and the sales small at 35c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Are unchanged. Corn, 14½c. to Albany and Troy, and 17c. to New-York.

Receipts since Saturday night—5,373 bbls. Flour; 11,700 bush. of Wheat; 100,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR—The market has been very quiet to-day. The weather has been very boisterous, which has had a tendency to check business, but the derangement in financial matters has had more to do with market than the weather. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $8 for ordinary Upper Lake; $8 37½@$8 50 for good Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Included in the sales were 300 bbls. extra Michigan and Indiana, at $9.

WHEAT—Wheat is dull and heavy, and the only sale we have to note is 1,600 bushels White Michigan at $1.

CORN—Corn is dull, and there is not much offering on the spot. Sales 2,000 bushels, at 70c., closing very heavy.

OATS—Oats are dull and nominal, at 49c.

WHISKY—Firm. Sales 100 bbls., at 34½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS are unchanged. 17c. on Flour, 21c. on Wheat, and 17c. on Corn, to New-York. Receipts for the last 48 hours: 9,770 bbls. Flour; [illegible] Wheat; 16,600 bushels Corn; [illegible] bushels Barley.

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MONDAY, NOV. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Star of the West, Turner, San Juan, C. Morgan.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Ship Caroline Nesmith, Kenney, Callao 115 ds., with guano to F. W. Riley, vessel to Nesmith & Sons.

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamship Star of the West, Turner, San Juan (Nicaragua). [illegible]

BELOW—1 ship and 1 bark.

WIND—During the day, from S. E. to W.

Memoranda.

Capt. Hill, of brig Lady of the Lake, from Demerara, reports: [illegible]

Capt. Kenney, of ship Caroline Nesmith, from Callao, reports: [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Oct. [illegible], bark Kate Lincoln, from New-York, just arr.